INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own receive to help Indian Insurance Companies?

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VOL. XVII NO. 53 BOMBAY, FRIDAY OCTOBER 25, 1929. ONE ANNA

"MORAL VICTORY" TO INDIAN EMPLOYERS.

CREDENTIALS OF MR. BROWNE.

Geneva Upholds Nomination As Matter Of Expediency.

EUROPEANS ARE NOT NON-NATIONALS IN INDIA!!

Govt. Of India Spokesman's Specious Plea Before Maritime Conference.

GENEVA, Oct. 24.

The report of the Credentials Committee on the Indian protest against the nomination of Mr. Brown has now been published. The report is regarded in the Conference circles sympathetic to the Indian demand as a moral victory, although the Committee recommend, chiefly as a matter of expediency, that the credentials of Mr. Brown be validated for the purposes of this Conference. In their report the Credentials Committee observe that they are in agreement with the views expressed before them namely that the interpretation of Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles implies that the personnel of the delegations to the International Conferences would be composed of nationals only. The Committee declare that they, however, find it difficult to uphold the objection that Mr. Brown is not a national. The Committee state that after a careful review of all the arguments advanced before them they have come to the conclusion that it was not competent to a body like the Credentials Committee to seek to decide as to who is and who is not a national of a country. The Committee state that the question of nationality is one which must be regarded as being entirely within the purview of the Government of the country concerned. The Government of India alone could, in virtue of the sovereign powers vested in them, determine the national and non-national character of the organisations as well as individuals. Thus the Committee declared that they were unable to uphold the objections against Mr. Brown on the ground of the non-national character of the organisations which recommended Mr. Brown as well as the non-national character of Mr. Brown himself.

The Committee then review the objection made that the nomination was not in agreement with the most representative organisations'. The Committee state that that they are unable to decide on the materials before them as to which were the most representative organisations in India of industrial employers. The Government of India, the Committee observe, it is clear experienced difficulty in deciding the question and consequently they divided the representation between British and Indian Chambers. The Committee then refer to the statements of Sir Geoffrey Corbett regarding the attempts of the Government of India to reach agreement with both the Associated Chambers and the Federation of Indian Chambers and finally recommend to the General Conference that it is considered by the Credentials Committee as expedient that the Conference should accept Mr. Brown's credentials subject, however, to an undertaking from the Government delegate that in future the Government of India will nominate the Employers' delegates and advisers after obtaining agreement with both the Associated and the Federation of Indian Chambers.—Free Press.

EUROPEANS NOT NON-NATIONALS!

—:o:—

Mr. Erulker Exposes The Myth.

GENEVA, Oct. 23.

Events have moved rapidly in respect of the protests lodged by Indian commercial organisations against the Government of India's nomination of Mr. Browne as adviser to the Indian Employers' delegate. The Credentials Committee decided as a matter of expediency to validate Mr. Browne's Credentials, but they took an undertaking from the Government of India in regard to future nominations.

THE RIVAL STATEMENTS.

The Credentials Committee held a prolonged sitting on Tuesday, the 22nd, to consider the objections against the nomination of Mr. Browne. On the invitation of the Credentials Committee written memoranda had previously been submitted to the Committee both on behalf of the Government of India as well as the protesting Indian organisations. As the two memoranda were conflicting in their statement of facts, the Credentials Committee decided to invite the spokesmen of the Government of India as well as the protesting organisations and to listen to them in their elucidation of the memoranda submitted by them. Accordingly Sir Geoffrey Corbett, ex-Secretary of Commerce, represented the Government of India while Mr. David S. Erulkar represented the six Indian commercial organisations which had lodged protests against the nomination of Mr. Browne.

INDIAN EMPLOYERS' VIEW.

Mr. Erulkar submitted to the Credentials Committee that the objections to Mr. Browne were threefold. The first objection was that Mr. Browne's nomination was not made in agreement with national organisations. Mr. Browne was nominated by the European Chambers of Commerce which were predominantly composed of non-national interests. This was not in conformity with the spirit of the conventions governing the composition of the International Conferences. If it was desirable, as the Credentials Committee had stated, that the delegations should be of nationals, it followed that the nations should be chosen in agreement with national, as distinguished from non-national organisations.

THE SECOND OBJECTION.

The second objection, said Mr. Erulkar, was that the selection of Mr. Browne was not in agreement with the most representative organisations in the country which was explicitly required under Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles. Mr. Erulkar laid emphasis upon one clause of Article 389 which runs: "The members undertake to nominate non-Government delegates and advisers chosen in with industrial organisations if such organisations exist which are most representative of the employers or the work people as the case may be in their respective countries." Mr. Erulkar maintained that the organisations which recommended the nomination of Mr. Browne were in no sense "the most representative" of the employers.

MOST REPUGNANT.

Finally Mr. Erulkar submitted that the inclusion of a representative of non-national interests which were in direct conflict with the national interests in a national delegation was most repugnant to the spirit of the conventions governing the composition of the delegations to the International Conferences.

EUROPEANS NOT NON-NATIONALS!

The Government of India memorandum to the Credentials Committee defending Mr. Browne's nomination was confined to the statement that the European Chambers were not non-national organisations and that apart from the right of British subjects in India to regard themselves as Indian nationals the European Chamber which recommended Mr. Browne had Indian nationals also as their members. The Government of India also stated that according to their information the European Chambers in question had a substantial membership of Indian firms.

WHO IS A NATIONAL.

With reference to the statements contained in the Memorandum of the Government of India, the Credentials Committee invited Mr. Erulkar to state his point of view. Mr. Erulkar contended that the Memorandum contained misstatements. He relied on a decision of the Hague Court as to who could be considered as nationals and denied knowledge of the fact that European Chambers had any Indian membership and if they had any, it was a substantial percentage of their total membership. Mr. Erulkar adhered to his view that European Chambers should be considered as representing non-national interests to only.

POSITION OF EUROPEAN CHAMBERS.

Sir Geoffrey Corbett repeated that European Chambers had Indian memberships and that not in an insignificant proportion. Sir Geoffrey further contended that it was not true to say that Indians constituted the bulk of industrial employers in India. In support of this claim that Indians were not the largest industrial employers Sir Geoffrey relied on certain figures which had been quoted by Mr. Daud, a workers' delegate to the International Labour Conference in 1926.

Continuing Sir Geoffrey stated that it was desirable that the Credentials Committee should know that there was competition between the British Indian Steam Navigation Company to which Mr. Browne belonged and the Scindia Steam Navigation Company whose London representative was Mr. Erulkar.

A NEAT RETORT.

Mr. Erulkar at once entered his emphatic protest against the introduction of irrelevant issues. Mr. Browne was in the Conference not as a representative of the British Indian Steam Navigation Company but of Indian employers. He was there not as representative of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company but as the accredited spokesman of six Indian commercial organisations which had appointed him as their representative to put their case before the Credentials Committee. Sir Geoffrey's imputation of motives was improper.

SIR P. THAKURDAS QUOTED.

Sir Geoffrey next maintained that the Government of India were only acting in accordance with the lead given by the leaders of the Indian business community emphasising the need for co-operation between British and Indian business interests in the common interests of India. Sir Geoffrey here quoted from the speech of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas as President of the Federation of Indian Chambers at the annual meeting held in December 1928. He laid emphasis on the passage which runs: "I look forward to the time when the distinction be-

(Continued on page 6.)

CROWN PRINCE SHOT.

—:o:—

But Bullet Misses Mark.

INCIDENT AT "UNKNOWN SOLDIER'S" TOMB.

Italian Youth Explains Conduct.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Brussels.—A shot was fired at the Italian Crown Prince as he was placing a wreath at the tomb of an Unknown Soldier but he was not hit.

The assailant is an Italian and he has been arrested. He stated at the police station that he intended to fire in air as a protest.

The Italian Crown Prince's assailant is Fernando De Rosa, a Milanese, aged 21. He is a student and he arrived at Brussels this morning from Paris by the night train.—Reuter.

DE ROSA'S CONFESSION.

LONDON, Oct. 24

Brussels.—De Rosa interrogated at Palais De Justice is alleged to have confessed that he inteded to kill Prince Umberto. He said that he was a socialist, a member of the Second International and a Law student in Paris.—Reuter.

KING OF BELGIAN'S DAUGHTER BETHROED TO ITALY'S CROWN PRINCE.

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Paris.—The King of Belgians has officially informed the President of the Republic of the betrothal of his daughter Princess Marie Jose to Crown Prince Umberto of Italy. The latter arrived at Brussels to-day.—Reuter.

WORLD'S MASTER MINDS IN A NUTSHELL.

—:o:—

A Lahore Principal's Attempt.

LAHORE, Oct. 23.

Principal Chhabil Dass, a Life Member of the Servants of the People Society has compiled a catalogue of the works of the world's master minds. The selection includes about 300 books from the pen of the greatest intellectuals including amongst others those of Victor Hugo, Anatole France, Bernard Shaw, Tolstoy, Kropotkin, Lenin, Gandhi, and Tagore.

There is a large variety and the list includes books on literature, Biography, History, Economics, Political Science and other branches of Sociology.—Free Press.

PRESIDENT HOOVER

—:o:—

Journey To Washington.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK TRAIN.

Arrest Of Two Negroes Effected.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Louisville, Kentucky.—Shortly before the special train conveying President Hoover from Louisville to Washington passed Snider's crossing, near New Albany, a large motor car was discovered standing across the rails. It was removed just in time. This is believed to be an attempt to wreck the presidential train.

Two Negroes living close to Snider's crossing have been arrested.—Reuter.

IS ANDAMAN CONVICTS SETTLEMENT CLOSED?

—:o:—

Human Cargo From India.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

The usual crowd in Howrah station was considerably augmented yesterday by the arrival from upcountry of 250 convicts bound for the Andamans. These formed the first batch of convicts sentenced to life imprisonment, who were given the option of settling down in that Settlement or of remaining in India, by the Government of India.

They embarked for the Andamans on board the s.s. "Maharaja."—Free Press.

Hindu Religious Endowments In Bihar.

—:o:—

PATNA. Oct. 23

The Bihar Government will soon appoint a Committee to ascertain the present condition of Hindu Religious endowments and to make recommendations for their better administration and for the proper application of their funds. It is understood that the Committee will be a representative one and that it will consist of fifteen members.—A. P.

HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN.

—:o:—

Mr. G. S. Vidyarthi To Preside.

(From A Correspondent).

GORAKHPUR, Oct. 24.

Mr. Ganesh Shanker Vidyarathi accepted presidentship of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. Pandit Laksmi Narayan Garde accepted the presidentship Sanpadak Sanmelan preparations are progressing steadily. Delegates names are being received.

BETRAYAL OF INDIAN SEAMEN.

Govt. Delegate And Inter-national Hours' Convention.

GENEVA, Oct. 24.

The verdict of the Credentials Committee validating Mr. Brown's credentials even as a matter of expediency has not in any way solved the problem which Mr. Brown's nomination had raised. Differences have manifested themselves in an acute form in the Indian Employers' delegation.

INDIAN SEAMEN AND HOURS CONVENTION.

The Government of India delegate proposed an amendment for excluding Indian seamen from the benefits of the International Hours regulation convention on the ground of different climatic and other conditions. Mr. Brown was in favour of the amendment and was of the opinion at a meeting of the Employers' delegations that the Indian Employers' vote should be cast in favour of the amendment. Mr. Brown however was in a minority in his delegation. The principal delegato Sir Jadunath Roy as well as his other advisers were of contrary opinion. Mr. Master informed the Employers' groups that if the Employers supported the Government of India amendment he would feel compelled to record his vote against the amendment in the open Conference. Finally the Employers' group decided to withhold support from the Government of India amendment.

This put difficulties in the way of the Government of India amendment. As a last resort, recourse was taken to para three of article 405 of the Versailles Treaty which makes it permissible for Government to abstain from the conventions on certain grounds.—Free Press.

"MOST INHUMAN AND UNHEARD OF."

Alleged Assault By 300 Policemen On 16 Prisoners.

TWO ACCUSED DROP DOWN SENSELESS.

Startling Statement In Lahore Court.

LAHORE, Oct. 24.

While the Magistrate entered the court at about 12 to-day, Kamalnath Tewari on behalf of the accused in the Borstal Jail stated that they were prepared to attend the Court and repeat their regret in writing, provided the handcuffs were removed and would also request Dutt and Bhagat Singh to attend the court, if brought with handcuffs on one hand only.

MAGISTRATE EXPLAINS.

The Magistrate remarked that the accused should attend the court and express their regret, which if found to be genuine, order for removal of handcuffs would be passed. The Magistrate added that his orginal order was not vidicative, but was passed by the exigencies of the situation.

At this stage, Mr. Morgan, Additional Superintendent of Police, made statement that the accused in the Borstal Jail object to handcuffs on both hands, while Dutt and Bhagat Singh refuse to be handcuffed at all.

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Amolakram Kapur, Defence Counsel, who was authorised to by the Court to see Bhagat Singh and Dutt then made a statement that they were not offering resistence to coming to court even with handcuffs on one hand. They were prepared to repeat their regret, about which they had already submitted a statement in writing. Mr. Amolakram further stated that the accused in the Borstal Jail are prepared to come with both their hands chained.

Mr. Noad, Senior Public Prosecutor, stated that the accused having adopted a more reasonable attitude, the court may be pleased to order that all the accused be brought with handcuffs on one hand.

ENTER ACCUSED.

The Magistrate agreeing passed orders accordingly, and at 12.30, Bhagat Singh and Dutt were brought to the court with handcuffs on one hand. They entered the court amidst the usual cries.

"INHUMAN" ASSAULT.

Bejoy Kumar Ghose, while expressing regret on behalf of all the accused in the Borstal Jail said that immediately after the occurrence on Monday last, they had dissociated themselves from the act and so no regret was called for. Narrating the events of the last two days, he said yesterday they were brought out from their barracks and asked to put themselves handcuffed on both hands which they refused. They were sent back and again called out after an hour when they saw about 300 police men and warders intent upon using violence. On the prisoners refusing for a second time to get themselves handcuffed the police pounced upon them and began assaulting. Each accused was assaulted by at least 20 to 25 policemen. The method of assault was the most inhuman and unheard-of. One method employed was the introduction of a finger into the rectum and kicking the testicles. All the time they were strictly non-violent because they knew that unequal forces were at work and knew that 16 unarmed prisoners against 300 armed men could only win a moral victory.

TWO PRISONERS FALL DOWN SENSELESS.

The assault continued for more than one hour after which five prisoners including Desraj, Mahabirsingh, Gayaprasad, Kishorilal and himself got fever. All the others had acute pain in different parts of the body. Mahabirsingh and Rajaguru fell senseless on the spot. Canes were freely used and marks can be actually seen on the body of the accused. The Court recorded this statement.

Bhagat Singh wanted to make a statement in regard to happenings after lunch yesterday but the Court proceeded with the evidence of Mr. Robson. After the examination of Mr. Robson, the Court adjourned for the day.—Free Press.

BHAGAT SINGH AND DUTT IN JAIL DRESS.

LAHORE, Oct. 24.

To-day at 11-15 a.m. the accused Kanwalnath Tewari and Sukhdev were brought from jail with handcuffs on one hand. It is understood that the other accused refused to come with handcuffs on both hands.

Bhagat Singh and Dutt were brought from the jail building to the gate to-day at 11-40 a.m., but they refused to be handcuffed on both hands. Both of them were seen clad in prison clothes, the privilege of wearing private clothes having been withdrawn.—Free Press.

AUSTRALIAN EX-PREMIER.

—:o:—

Sermon To Labour Govt.

KEEP AWAY FROM EXTREMISTS.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Caneberra.—Mr. Bruce in a farewell message laying down the Premiership urges people to face resolutely problems ahead and set aside party warfare for political advantage.

He says if the new Government resists the domination of the extremists and applies itself absolutely to the restoration of industrial prosperity he is certain that all parties will give it a full measure of co-operation and help it in the great task confronting it.—Reuter.

Tariff Board And Salt Industry.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Oct. 24.

The Secretary, Tariff Board, has issued the following press communique:—The Tariff Board mill examine representatives of the Little Aden Salt Works, Aden, in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Building at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, October 29.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The arrested Negroes are reported to have confessed that they placed the automobile on the track in order to obtain money for its destruction from the railway company.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Cairo.—The Liberals have decided not to participate in the forthcoming elections. They contend that the Wafdists wish to remove the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty from consideration from the standpoint of absolute patriotism to the arena of politics.—Reuter.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL

(For Details See Page 5.)

SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind	ALL	11,518
"	Ranpura ..		16,601
Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
"	Maloja x ..	VESSELS	20,837
"	Ranchi ..		16,650
"	Macedonia* ..		11,12
"	Morea ..		10,954
Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,088
"	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
"	Rawalpindi*		16,61
"	Kaisar-i-Hind	NOW SAIL	11,518
1930			
Jan.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
"	Ranpura ..		10,602
"	Rajputana* ..	DIRECT	16,568
"	Ranchi ..		16,650
Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
"	Morea ..		10,954
"	Mantua* ..	FROM	10,946
"	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
"	Kaisar-i-Hind	BOMBAY	11,518
"	Razmak @ ..		10,602
"	Ranpura ..		16,601
"	Naldera x ..		16,088
Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
"	Rawalpindi*	WITHOUT	16,619
"	Morea (Extra)		10,940
"	Razmak ..		10,60
"	Malwa* ..		11,000
"	Narkunda* ..		16,572
May	Viceroy of India ..	TRANSHIPMENT	19,648
"	Rajputana* ..		16,568
"	Kaisar-i-Hind	AT	11,518
"	Mooltan x ..		20,847
"	Macedonia ..		11,12
June	Mantua ..	ADEN	10,946
"	Comorin ..		15,13
"	Maloja ..		20,837
"	Razmak ..		10,857

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All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

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Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

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	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
London and back	£105	£79
Sea		
London and back		
Marseilles includ-		
ing P. & O. Special		
Train across France		
both directions ..	£120	£90
Marseilles and		
back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

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There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st and 18th January.

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Number.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
Nov. ..	Dumana	..	8,427
Dec. ..	Domala	..	8,422
1930			
Apr. ..	Dumana	..	8,427
.. ..	Domala	..	8,442

These two vessels are only one class. Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return.
To Plymouth. A	£64	£113
B	£60	£106
C	£46	£82

SHIPPING.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929.			
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.	
22nd "	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th "	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th "	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st "	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia,	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
9th May	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
23rd "	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan	

* Cargo only.

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1929			
26th Oct.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O Mandvi	
28th "	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder P'Okha & O'Mandvi,	
30th Oct.	Barpeta ..	Basrah via Verawal Mangrole Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.	
1st Nov.	Varsova ..	Basrah via Karachi	
6th Nov.	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.	
about 8th Nov.	Ellora ..	Mombassa	

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Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
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Suwa Maru ..	10700	.. ..	@30 Oct.
Awa Maru ..	602	2 Nov	13 Nov.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	.. ..	@13 Nov
Nagato Maru ..	5901	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@27 "
Yamagata Maru.	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	.. ..	@11 Dec
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 Dec.

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kamo Maru ..	8000	31 Oct.	17 Nov.
Katori Maru ..	10000	14 Nov.	1 Dec.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	28 Nov.	15 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	Malden 13 Nov.	20 Nov
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	27 Nov.	4 Dec

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE AS TO LOST DOCUMENT

LOST OR MISLAID ASSIGNMENT OF PROPERTY. SITUATE AT LALWADY. PAREL ROAD. BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Indenture of Assignment bearing date the 9th day of October, 1919, and made between Sunderji Damji Mehta of the one part and Hajibhai Bawanji Maniar (since deceased), Aishabai, wife of the said Hajibhai Bawanji Maniar and Noorbai, wife of the said Hajibhai Bawanji Maniar of the other part and registered at the office of the Registrar of Assurances at Bombay under No. 1032 at pages 74 to 97 Volume 2712 of Book No. 1. relating to the immoveable property more particularly, described in the Schedule hereunder written and belonging to our clients the said Aishabai and Noorbai, widows of the said Hajibhai Bawanji Maniar, has been LOST or MISLAID and notwithstanding an exhaustive search for the same amongst all the papers and documents in our clients' possession or custody the said Indenture of Assignment has not been found or traced by our clients. Any person giving information to us leading to the discovery or return of the said Indenture of Assignment will be given a reward of Rs. 50.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece of parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Lalwady (Parel Road) without the Fort under Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 738 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 91, New No. 16581, Old Survey No. 2, New Survey No. 2514 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward South No. (1009) 3a and Street No 2 BB and bounded on the East by the land of Tribhovandas Varjivandas, on the west by the property of Hassanalli Ebrahimji Ghadiali, on the North by the private passage, and on the South by the wall of Dinshaw Petit Mills.

Dated this 24th day of October, 1929.

MADHAVJI & CO.,
Attorneys for Aishabai widow of Hajibhai Bawanji Maniar and Noorbai widow of Hajibhai Bawanji Maniar, Examiner Press, Building,
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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—An experienced Hindu MIDWIFE, for the Medical Deptt. Panna on Rs. 30 p.m. with prospects. Candidates should submit their applications stating age, experience, etc. With copies of testimonials to the STATE SURGEON, Panna C. I.
A 33019

LOAN.

WANTED—Rupees FIVE TO FIFTY THOUSAND credit on good security. Only financiers need apply. Write to Box No. 301, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L

18000 RUPEES LOANS without interest for 10 years granted. New applicants' enlistment continued as per concession rate till 28th October, 1929. Next date for granting loan fixed 31st October 1929. Ask list of loans distributed and rules. Agents wanted THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL DENTAL AND HOMOEO INSTITUTE DELHI —Please apply to the Principal Dr. R. R. Gupta, H.M.D., for free prospectus to learn and secure Diplomas of L.D.Ss., M.B.H., M. B. E. H. and M. S. B., etc.
R1922

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES.

WANTED.—A Second Hand MOTOR CAR in running order. See SAJAN & COY., Tiles Merchants, 18, Custom House Road, Fort.
JA R1959

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GUARANTEED HOME REMEDY. EFFICACY GUARANTEED Why look wasted and emaciated? Try G. H. Remedy A/4 in all wasting diseases and put on flesh 4 pounds a week and 16 a month. Millions of atoms of pure blood in each grain. Verify results. Used by Europeans, Dispensaries, etc. Price Rs. 3/-, postage, etc. A/6 Guaranteed remedy for all kinds of indigestion. Price Rs. 2-8-0, postage, etc. Dr. R. VENKATARAO, M.D., (Bio.), Vizianagaram City, B. N. Rly.
T R1951

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Queen's Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONS OF SANDALWOOD.

THE following quantities of sandalwood more or less will be sold by auction on the dates and at the places given below.

	Approximate quantity in tons.	Place of sale.	Date of sale.
Coorg sandalwood	206 tons.	Fraserpet	12-12-1929
Madras sandalwood	270 "	Satyamangalam	9-12-1929
Do.		Tirupattur	4-12-1929
Do.	336 "	Vellore	3-12-1929

NOTE:

Fraserpet is 55 miles by road from Mysore. Satyamangalam is 42 miles by road from Coimbatore station on the S. I. Ry. Tirupattur and Vellore are Railway Stations on the S. I. R.

For terms and details of classes and quantities, apply as under:

Coorg Sales:—Chief Forest Officer, Direction Division, Coorg.

Satyamangalam sales:—District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore.

Tirupattur and Vellore sales:—District Forest Officer, Vellore.

(Sd.) T. A. WHITEHEAD,
Conservator of Forests.
Coimbatore,
Dated 15th October, 1929.
33036

THE GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD., AJMER.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of policy No. 7493 C1 on the life of Mr. Tryambak Purshotam Thorat 82, New Chawl, Koli's Wadi, Phanas Wadi Bombay No. 2, a duplicate copy of the said policy will be issued if no objection is received by us within one month from this date.

(Sd.) P. D. BHARGOVA,
General Manager.
Ajmer.
33040

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY Co.

(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF DIWALI HOLIDAYS CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS at reduced fares will be issued over this Railway from FRIDAY, the 25th October, instead of from the 30th October, 1929, as previously notified.

H. P. BALL.
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 23rd October, 1929.
33032

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale, held on the 21st day of October, 1929, by Messrs. Mistry and Co., the Auctioneers herein under instructions from Mr. Bhuderji Bhagwanji the Mortgagee of the undermentioned property our clients were declared the purchasers of the said property.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 41, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of persion and tax land or ground together with tenement, messuages and dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Upper Mahim, without the fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1066.78 square yards or thereabouts and registered under Collector's Old Nos. 29 and 80, New Nos. 1|3524 and F|3615 Old Survey Nos. B|79 and 79 and New Survey Nos. 1|118 and F|119 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 303 of Mahim Division and assessed by the Municipality along with the other pieces of land under "G" Ward Nos. 5757 (1) and 5760 and Street Nos. 233 and 236 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Atmaram alias Vithal Lakhmidas, on or towards the West and North by the public passage and on or towards the South by the property of Mathuprasad Gayadin.

Dated this 23rd day of October, 1929.

MALVI, MODY, RANCHODDAS AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
33039

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE
The Charm of Indian Sandal Wood
FOLDHANA OIL
BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at "Thoburn House," 1st Floor, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder valuable household furniture such as dining table, chairs, dinner waggons, writing table, meatsafe, teapoy, almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, bedsteads, Ice-box glass, crockery and plated-ware, perambulator, etc., etc.

The property of R. P. McMallon Esq., of the Art Metal Construction Co.

Property will be on view 2 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT FERGUSON ROAD (SUN MILL ROAD) OPP. B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY LOWER PAREL STATION AND AT KURLA (AT THE CORNER OF OLD AGRA ROAD AND BELGRAMI ROAD.)

Under instructions from N. H. Moss, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 3347 of 1923 (Rehmabai, widow of Moosa Cassum and another vs. Abdul Latif Ahmed and others) and pursuant to the Consent Decree, dated the 22nd August, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 21st November next at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Foras land (the Foras rent whereof has now been redeemed) together with the messuage, tenement, chawl and building standing thereon situate at Ferguson Road, admeasuring about 555 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 73 etc. New No. A/11967, New Survey No. 1A/2838, Cadastral Survey No. 228 Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 2285 (5) Old Street No. 358D, New Street Nos. 12-12A etc., Ferguson Road and bounded on the North by a moiety of a sweeper's passage and the property formerly belonging to Dharyaji Bhiraji and now belonging to Merwanji Rustomji Sheriar Irani, on the South by a moiety of the sweeper's passage and the property formerly belonging to Kurunshanker Jivram and now belonging to Memon Cassum Abdulla, on the East by the public passage known as Dharbund and on the other side thereof the ground of B. B. and C. I. Railway Co. and on the West by Lower Parel Bazar belonging to the Bombay Municipality.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd November next at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

All that piece of leasehold non-agricultural land together with the building standing thereon situate at Kurla, at the corner of Belgrami Road and Bombay Agra Road or otherwise called New Mill Ward Road, admeasuring about 713 sq. yards, bearing Old Survey No. 230, New Survey No. 711 in whole and record of rights Entry No. 3288 and assessed by the Municipality under No. 135A, and bounded on the North by the New Joining Road, on the South by the house of Sadakalli Nazakalli and the house of Rahim Mulla Lalji, on the East by Old Agra Road and on the West by the Chawl (building) of Vallabhdas Madan Mohan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

SYNTHETIC DIAMONDS.

Surpass real ones in all respects. Especially in extreme hardness. Have withstood the test of fire, file and Acids. Cuts glass like real Diamonds.

Price Rs. 10. per carat. Catalogue free.
WILLIAM GRIFTH & Co.,
104/BC, China Bazar Road, MADRAS

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

123, Medows St., Fort,

BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTING AND LITHO PRESSES AND OTHERS DESIROUS OF INVESTMENT IN A MODERATE PRICED CONCERN.

SALE OF THE BUSINESS OF THE LITHO PRESS KNOWN AS "WILLIAM COOPER, LITHOGRAPHERS," AT MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. J. S. Ratnagar & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee-in-possession Mrs. D. J. Panday and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. William Lionel Cooper trading as "William Cooper, Lithographers" and in pursuance of the power of sale granted in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 22nd December 1928 sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 25th October 1929 at 4 p.m. at the premises of the press as above the business of "Willam Cooper, Lithographers" together with its goodwill, and all other plant, machinery, implements, tools, furniture and all other things appertaining to the said Press.

The property will be on view three days before the sale between 10-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.

Printed particulars of the machinery and conditions of sale can be obtained from Messrs. J. S. Rutnagar & Co. "Nensey Building" Military Square Lane, Fort, Attorneys for the Mortgagee or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA SECOND STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Sha Andaji Sawaji & Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of Mistry Ismail Kadar, the mortgagor, since deceased, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 18th day of April 1922, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on FRIDAY, 25th October 1929 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure land together with dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bombay Kamatipura 2nd Street, admeasuring 170-2/9 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3548, 3549 New Nos. 10300 Old Survey Nos. 3127, 3128, 3129, New Survey No. 5901 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 1147 and Street Nos. 171-173.

For further Particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Desai and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at No. 70, Medows Street, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

CHEMICAL DIAMONDS.
LATEST AMERICAN INVENTION.
Substitute for real Diamonds.

Excels even Genuine quality of Diamonds in Glittering, Proof against Fire, Steel File, and Nitric Acid.
Cuts Glasses like Genuine Diamonds.
Price Rs. 10. Catalogue Free.
AMERICAN CHEMICAL DIAMOND CO.
3, General Muthiah Mudaly Street, Madras

SHAW FRIEND

NIM OINTMENT

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

SURE CURE FOR
CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS, DHOBISITCH, ECZEMA, BILSTER SCABIES ULCER, GANGRENE, CHAPPED FINGER AND TOES, PILES EXTERNAL & INTERNAL ALSO DOGS MANGE AND ANY STUBBORN SORE ON ANIMALS.
AS. 8 PER POT.

SHAW FRIEND & Co.
P. O. CHAUHA, E. I. R.
DIST. MONGHYR.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The World's Wonder Dog
RIN-TIN-TIN
In His First Film
with sound
"JAWS OF STEEL"
A Warner Bros.' Synchronized Production in 7 Reels.
Also Showing
FOX MOVIETONE NEWS
First Time in India.
Newspapers that talk

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
ADOLPHE MENJOU
In His Latest Comedy
THE KING ON MAIN STREET
Paramount Premier Production

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
DICK NORTON REVUE CO.
In
"IT'S UP TO YOU"
Farewell Performance
Booking at Rose and Co.

THE CAPITOL
THE LAST DAY
AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
MARION DAVIES
in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's Collegiate Laugh Riot.
THE VARSITY GIRL
A mirthquake of laughs and chuckles!
TO-MORROW
WILLIAM HAINES
in the fast moving
COMEDY ROMANCE
THE SMART SET
with
JACK HOLT
of "Submarine" fame.

THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD
NEXT SATURDAY
Action like a streak!
Side splitting Comedy!
Western Thrills!
HOOT GIBSON
IN
"RIDING FOR FAME"
One of Hood Gibson's brightiest Action-Comedies!

PLEASING PEARL.
A UNIQUE PREPARATION
WHICH WHEN kept in mouth PRODUCES IMMENSE RETENTIVE POWER.
WHEN boiled in milk for 5 minutes and the milk drunk daily; feeds nerves; builds up strength; enriches the blood; overcomes debility and depression; creates new vitality and sustains virility. It produces a tonic effect and gives new energy in all cases of weakness and depression. A necessity to a husband and wife and a real charm in rain and cold. Once purchased it lasts for life.
Canvassers needed everywhere. Sold 2 Sizes at Rs. 8 (in full strength) and Rs. 4/- only.
PLEASING PAST would add to pleasures and is a first class timely help for Retention. Price Per Tin Rs. 3/8 only.
THE PEARL PHARMACY.
LYALLPUR, PUNJAB.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER:—The Third Quarterly General Meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.), at the office of the Chamber, 31st Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.

A portrait of the late Mr. B. F. don will also be unveiled in the Committee Hall of the Chamber at the time.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION:—An urgent general meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Union will be held to-day (Friday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Union"s office, Alice Building, Fort.

PUBLIC MEETING FOR KATHIAWARIS:—Under the auspices of Kathiawar Praja Mandal there will be a public meeting of Kathiawar people at Marwari Vidyalaya Hall to-day at 6-15 p.m., to protest against the recent order of Junagadh State encroaching upon the rights of Hindus in Gupta Prayaga.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING:—The adjourned urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office Hall.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

BOMBAY, Oct. 24.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at six per cent.—A. P.

STEAMERS MOVEMENT:—The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi' with the mails from London of the 17th instant arrived at Port Said at 1 p.m. on the 23rd instant and left there at 5-30 p.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of 19th instant arrived at Aden at 3-30 p.m. on the 23rd instant and left there at 7 p.m. the same day.

"F" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of Management of the above Committee will be held at the Committee's Office on Sunday (Oct. 27) at 9 a.m.

"SAMACHAR" DIVALI NUMBER.

—:o:—

AN ATTRACTING PUBLICATION.

The Divali number of the "Bombay Samachar", publication of which the Gujerati-reading public have been eagerly awaiting, will amply justify their expectation of its being an attractive and useful number. Within its 175 pages there are many articles, in English and Gujerati, which will be read with delight and instruction in this festive season throughout the Bombay Presidency particularly and elsewhere in India and abroad generally. The selection of articles leaves little to be desired. In fact it is the chief feature of this annual, which caters to all tastes. The coloured frontispiece depicts a historical scene, and all its pages teem with illustrations, several of which are printed on art paper. In the section of English articles, some articles deserve special mention, viz., "Science and Capital" by Dr. K. G. Naik, "Samudragupta, the Indian Napoleon" by Mr. K. M. Munshi; "The Need for Religion" by Mr. J. K. Mehta; "The Art of Advertising" by Mr. R. K. Dalal; "The Indian National Congress" by Dr. Sumant B. Mehta, in which after emphasizing the importance of Hindu-Muslim unity he stresses the greater need of developing "the National Will to rule ourselves and the Will to refuse being governed by foreigners"; "What Ails Bombay" by Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth; "The Heart of a Gopi" by Miss R. Tayabji; "Three Years in Wall Street" by Mr. C. C. Desai, M.C.S.

In the Gujerati section among the striking are following articles, viz., "A Religious Revolution" by Dr. Sumant Mehta; "When Will Our Journalism Develop?" by Mr. N. G. Selat; "Lenin" by Sjt. Chatturbhuj Anandji; "Education of Women" by Raja Narayanlal Bansilal Pitty; "Youth and Society" by Lady Vidyagouri Ramanbai Nilkanth; "Gujerati Dictionary" by Sjt. K. M. Jhaveri; "Mewar's Monument" by Mrs. Gangabehen G. Patel; "The Last Nawab of Surat" by "Sadik"; "Gujerati Sahitya Prasad" by Sjt. H. T. Parekh; "Ancient Poets" by Miss Madri Desai; and "When Will the Conflagration ("Holi") of the Heart Be Extinguished?" by Mr. Samaldas Gandhi.

SALE OF GOA LOTTERY TICKETS IN CITY.

Corporation And Dr. Viegas' Resolution.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Mr. Mayer Nissim presiding.

The Corporation agreed to the following resolution of Mr. Punjabhai Thackersey.

That the Tramways and Telephone Committee be requested to enquire and report as to the desirability of doing away with the tramway poles in the centre of the road from Foras Road Junction to the old Parsee Statue Junction, as they obstruct the traffic and cause accidents.

BAN ON LOTTERY TICKETS.

Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, then moved that the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee be requested to include in the draft representation to be submitted by them as per Corporation Resolution No. 4511 dated the 15th August 1929, the question of prohibiting the import and sale in the City of Bombay by the Calcutta Turf Club and other agencies of lottery tickets, etc., in connection with the Derby Sweep, St. Leger's Sweep and other races and also tickets of lotteries held in Indian Native States and of French, Belgian, Dutch, etc., bonds and bonds of other countries and the prohibition of competition advertisements in the daily, weekly and other newspapers and magazines.

Dr. Viegas said what was poison for the goose, must be also poison for the gander. If the import and sale of Goa Lottery tickets were wrong, the sale of tickets of other denominations ought also to be wrong.

Mr. R. S. Asavle seconded the proposition.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram said Goa Lottery tickets were sold by 'Panwallas' and Iranis in all books and corners of Bombay and it was a regular nuisance to the city. The sale of lottery tickets of other countries could not stand comparison with Goa Lottery. He, therefore, moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Law and Procedure Rules Committee for report.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholker opposed both the proposition and amendment.

When the question was put to vote, both the amendment and proposition were declared lost.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

SOLICITOR IN A BREACH OF TRUST CASE.

—:o:—

Woman's Allegations.

Serious allegations were made against a solicitor and his chauffer, by a young woman, Bhagoobai, who filed an information before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, charging Mr. C. P. Da Cunha, and Shaikh Cassum, with criminal breach of trust, cheating, fabricating false evidence, forgery, using as genuine a false document, and abetment.

The complainant added that she intended to invoke the power of the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, to take disciplinary action against Mr. Da Cunha, for his "unprofessional" conduct.

Mr. Phiroze D. Nanavati, appearing for the complainant, applied for the issue of summonses against the accused. The order was accordingly passed by the Magistrate.

SUIT AGAINST SISTER.

The complainant stated that the second accused was introduced to her by a tenant of here at Kamatipura. The first accused the master of the second accused, learning later that she intended to file a suit against her sister, Chandrabai, and Entiaj Hussein, the latter's friend, came forward to be her (complainant's) legal adviser and safeguard her interests. A suit was filed by the first accused on January 18, 1928, on her behalf in respect of her patrimony, against Chandrabai and Entiaj Hussein. In his capacity as legal representative; the first accused caused her to put her signature on an agreement in the form of a letter, dated April 29, 1928, drawn up and attested by him.

She subsequently learnt that that document purported to bind her to pay Rs. 1,000 to the second accused on the plausible pre-text that the latter agreed to defray from time to time the expenses of the suit. That agreement, complainant alleged, was got up without her instructions, that it contained statements absolutely false and that those statemeints were deliberately made by the first accused with ulterior motives.

The complainant further alleged that two days later, the first accused started negotiations for settlement with the opposite side on his own initiative and got up a bogus agreement with a Marwari without her knowledge of the contents. Later on, telling her that he had practically won the whole case, he obtained a consent decree in the case on June 13, 1928, without her knowledge.

As a result of the actions of the first accused, she alleged that her title and interests were Jeopardised while he became a wrongful gainer.

SIGNATURE ON DOCUMENTS.

The complainant added that in September 1928, she approached the first accused to give her some amount out of the sale proceeds of the immoveable property she got. But he replied that as he had not received any amount from the Receiver he would raise a loan. In that connection, he took her signature on two documents which she later learnt were only meant to defraud her. She caused a notice to be sent to him calling upon him to explain the affair to which he replied characterising the notice as "blackmailing campaign."

His worship ordered summons to be issued against the accused.

DECREE AGAINST UNCLE.

—:o:—

Suit On Promissory Notes.

Judgment was delivered by Justices Sir Norman Kemp and Mr. Justice Murphy at the High Court in the appeal filed by Sardar Nowroji Padamji and his daughter against the decree passed by Mr. Justice K. Kemp in the suit filed by D. Padamji and Co.

The plaintiffs are five brothers and a sister carrying on business in Bombay under the name of D. Padamji and Co. The first defendant is their uncle.

The plaintiff's case was that from 1919 to 1922 the first defendant being in financial difficulties borrowed from the defendants various sums at 7 per cent. interest. The loans were required for the defendants business of the Deccan Paper Mills of which the defendant's firm were agents, and also for his private debts and distillary contracts.

In October 1922, the accounts were adjusted, and Rs. 3,12,307 was found due by the defendants on the loan amounts and Rs. 45,258 by way of interest. For these amounts separate promissory notes were passed by the defendants who thereafter made payments aggregating to Rs. 77,000 which was appropriated towards the interest. But they failed to pay the loan amounts and further interest.

The suit was contested by the defendants who contended the High Court had no jurisdiction, because the promissory notes were executed at Poona, and that the plaintiffs had failed to carry out the agreement that they should join the defendants as partners in the latter's business of paper mills. The defendants claimed credit for the profits of the distillary and paper mills against the loan amount.

Mr. Justice Kemp in awarding a decree for Rs. 3,97,361 with costs held that as there was an express agreement to repay the loan in Bombay, the Court had jurisdiction. His Lordship further held that the alleged agreement of partnership had nothing to do with the loan transaction, and the plaintiffs were given the option of appropriating the defendants' share in the profits by way of further security. His Lordship was struck with the straightforward manner in which the plaintiff had given evidence, which was very much more reliable than the "shifting and unconvincing evidence" for the defendants.

The defendants' appeal was dismissed by their Lordships who held in favour of the plaintiffs on all the points raised by the defendants.

Mr. Kania instructed by Messrs. Manohar and Co. appeared for the appellants (defendants), and Mr. F. J. Coltman, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co. for the respondents (plaintiffs).

"BOYCOTT DAY" IN BHULESHWAR.

—:o:—

CONGRESS COMMITTEE ORGANISES PROCESSION.

The Bhuleshwar Congress Committee has decided to observe Sunday, the 27th inst. as a Boycott Day and a procession after hoisting the National Flag will start from Committee's Offices at 8 a.m. (S.T.) Flag ceremony will be performed at 7-30 a.m. All the different volunteer corps are therefore requested to be present at 7-30 a.m. sharp.

Bombay Market

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 24.

The local market opened steady at Rs. 335 for Broach A-M delivery. There was some buying by commission firms which hardened prices to Rs. 335/12. Later on easier Liverpool advices induced increased selling pressure and prices closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M. 334/4
Oomra D./J. 291/8
Oomra March 297/12
Bengal D./J. 231/4

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Big Drop.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

October	199.10—7.90
January	197.90—6.00
April	199.10—4.00

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Bengal 232 D./J.
Broach 334 A./M.
Oomra 292 D./J.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Bengal 244 241 237 232.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Shegaon 255
100 Do. Parbhani 260
100 Japan T. and Co. Aurangabad 255
100 Do. Sailu 260
100 Do. Jalna 260
100 Birla Bros. Hathras 242 1/2
100 Do. Wardha 259
200 P. R. Vakharia Upland 305
200 Currimbhai Ujjain 277
100 Toyomankwak Jalgaon 232
100 Volkart Bros. Nandura 186 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

	1929-30
F. P. Bales.	
Receipts to date 23-10-29	3608000
,, Yesterday do.	118000
Exports to date do.	1602000
Stock at Ports 18-10-29	1838000
,, Interior Towns do.	1042000
,, Liverpool 18-10-29	682000
Visible Supply 18-10-29	4157000
Quantity in Sight do.	5357000

—:o:—

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 50/ Highest Rs. 50/3 Lowest Rs. 49/15/6 Closing Rs. 50/1/6.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 53/5 Highest Rs. 53/7 Lowest Rs. 53/3/6 Closing Rs. 53/6.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 23.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.39-7/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.09-7/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.37
T.T. Madrid on London	33.93
T.T. Milan on London	93.08
T.T. Berne on London	25.17
T.T. Paris on London	123.36
T.T. London on Prague	164.70

SHIPPING.

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 24.

Baron Graham, Mims, Calcutta.
Chakla, Chandler, Karachi.
Razmak, Nivan, London.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 24.

Wolfsburg, Schutta, Hamburg.
Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
Vinga, Dahl, Cochin.
Chancer, Groom, Calicut.
Baron Graham, Mims, Marmagoa.
Rawalpindi, Redhead, Kobe.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Rawalpindi:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Rawalpindi is expected to arrive here to-day at about 9 a.m. from London with the outward mails of the 10th instant, a general cargo and 170 passengers and hence she will sail for Kobe, etc., on the same day.

S S Baron Graham:—The T M Co's steamer Baron Graham arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakla arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Wolfsburg:—The Edward Ltd. steamer Wolfsburg will sail today from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Co's steamer Vasna will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vinga:—The S O Co's steamer Vinga will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Cochin with same bottom cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Baron Graham:—The T M Co's steamer Baron Graham will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Marmagoa with ballast.

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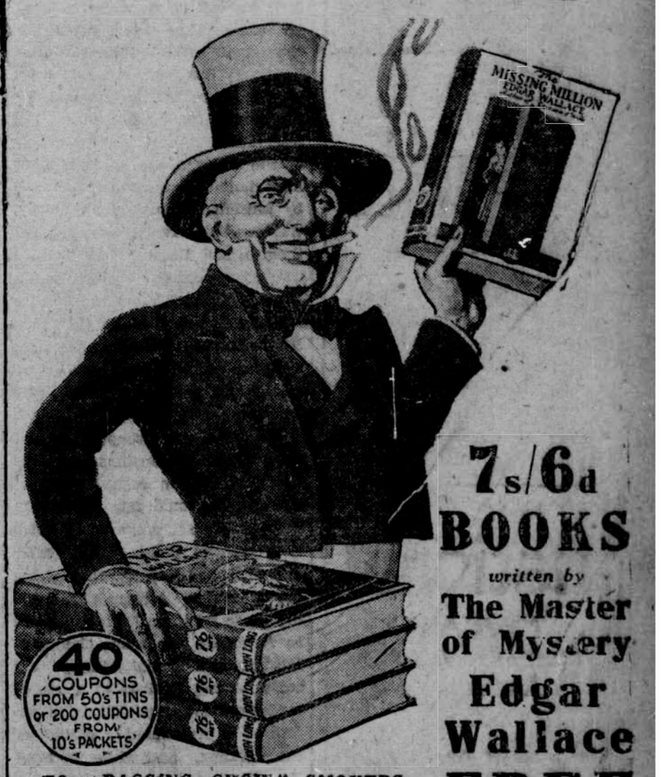

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Two Fatal Slips.

—:o:—

Two inquests were held on Thursday by the Coroner in which two lives were lost due to a "slip of foot." In the first case Ratanbai Ibrahim (55) a Bohra woman came from Surat to Grant Road Station on Wednesday morning and while getting out of the railway station slipped and sustained multiple injuries. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died the same night.

Another inquest was on Tanu Rama, a railway porter employed at Bandra station. On Saturday last while crossing the railway lines he slipped and sustained fracture of the skull. He was removed to a hospital but died on Wednesday. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death in both the cases.

SIR FAZLI HUSSEIN ENTERTAINED.

(From A Correspondent.)

KASARA, Oct. 22.

Sir Fazli Hussein was entertained, at a "pan-supari" party, on the station platform yesterday, at the time of 6-Up Mail while he was on his way to Poona, by the Muslim public of Kasara.

The band from Deolali was in attendance. The Hon. member was garlanded by Mr. Ameer, Assistant Station-master.

Sir Fazli was much pleased, and thanked the gathering and Mr. Ameer for the reception accorded to him.

INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PAST STUDENTS' UNION:

—The annual social gathering of the Indian Education Society's past students will be held on Sunday, the 27th instant at 4-30 p.m in the Lady Jamsetji Road, Municipal Marathi School, Dadar, when Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside.

All the past and present students are cordially requested to attend.

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

WIDE PRICE FLUCTUATION.

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

Oct. 24.

Previous closing rate	18.25
To-day's opening rate	18.23
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing rate	18.33
Difference	plus .07

The New York Cotton Market opened at a decline of 3 points, but soon recorded a rise of 11 points on report of frost over North Belt. At this level there was enormous selling influenced weakness in stock market and prices declined about 40 points. Later on reports of killing frost induced impressive covering and prices after overcoming the decline closed at a rise of 7 points.

Broach expectation Rs. 335-0-0

LIVERPOOL.

Oct. 24.

Previous closing rate	9.81
To-day's opening rate	9.75
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing rate	9.79
Difference	—.02

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Oct. 24.

Silver ready	23 0 0
	Unchanged
Silver forward	23 2 0
Higher	0 1 0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 24.

1st Settlement	52 5 0
2nd Settlement	52 8 0

Really Cooling!

Rowntree's Lime Juice Cordial is as welcome as a breeze on a sultry day. More welcome, because its delicious coolness will refresh you at any time when nothing else can.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1929.

MUSLIM CLAIMS.

—:o:—

"Let Muslims have the safeguards they are demanding from the Hindus. No amount of safeguards will make them a majority community."—Mrs. Besant.

Commenting yesterday upon Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's appeal for communal unity and Mrs. Besant's more precise suggestion for re-summoning the All-Parties' Conference for completing the communal settlement, we pleaded for a preliminary meeting of prominent leaders to make an effort to settle or narrow down the points of difference on the communal question. We now understand that Mahatma Gandhi has assured the Sikhs that they might depend upon him to do all that he can possibly do to reach a proper solution of the Sikh question. This assurance, coupled with the fact that some time ago he met Mr. Jinnah on the Muslim question, encourages the hope that, before the situation becomes more critical as a result of the present policy of drift, Mahatmaji will take initiative in bringing prominent leaders to closer grips with the whole communal question. The present time is fairly opportune for such an effort. It will be remembered that for some time past the newly formed All-India Muslim Nationalist Party has been silently canvassing more Muslim support for the Nehru settlement, with the reservation that many members of the Party hope that the most important recommendation made by Muslims almost unanimously, viz., one-third representation for them in the Central Legislature would be speedily embodied in the Nehru Settlement. At the other extreme is the Shafi clique which having made impossible claims for Muslims now finds no earthly chance for their recognition by any responsible party. In between these two groups there are many thinking Muslims who have now realised the urgent need of arriving at some fair settlement, though they are prepared to waive non-essential points. The same view is shared by a growing number of Hindus. Attempts are being made by some Muslim leaders to formulate the main claims of Muslims and to make these the basis for negotiations at a representative meeting. We have before us a provisional draft of these claims, and while we must frankly discountenance the tendency in the draft to multiply special claims or to go far beyond the demands made by the Muslim League at the National Convention, we see hope in the disposition to submit specific proposals for negotiations. A timely representative meeting should help materially in paving the way for a settlement.

The Muslim claims in the draft referred to above divide themselves into three classes. One class includes claims already conceded by the Nehru scheme, namely, uniform measure of autonomy for all provinces, guarantee of religious liberty, separation of Sind, Reforms in the N. W. F. Province, and adequate safeguards for the protection of Muslim culture and personal law. The second class consists of claims advanced by the Muslim League at the Convention and so far not conceded, such as one-third representation for Muslims in the Central Legislature, vesting of residuary powers in the provinces, reservation of majority representation in provinces where Muslims are in a majority. Of these, the question of residuary powers is a non-communal one and affects the whole country. It cannot be part of a settlement between two communities and should be considered by representatives of all communities on non-communal grounds. The other points may well be made the basis of negotiations and we trust the claim for one-third representation will now be considered more sympathetically than it has been hitherto.

The third class of claims is a needless and embarassing addition to the Muslim League's proposals urged at the Convention. The policy of going on multiplying claims at every stage of negotiations is neither fair to those who urge them nor to other negotiating parties. It smacks too much of the spirit of haggling and is not calculated to make negotiations fruitful. One of the new claims urged is that provision should be made in the Constitution giving Muslims adequate share in all the services of the State and in the Self-Governing Bodies "having due regard to the requirements of efficiency." We cannot imagine how a vague claim, seeking to reconcile communalism with efficiency can be given any precise statutory recognition. Another claim is that "No Cabinet either Central or Provincial should be formed without there being a proportion of Muslim Ministers of at least one-third." The claim is precise enough and one can even imagine its being gradually established as a Convention. But embodying it in the Constitution would reflect little credit on the Constitution or on those who insist on the claim. We trust at any meeting of prominent leaders to settle the Hindu-Muslim question the Muslim leaders will confine themselves as far as possible to the demands they made at the National Convention. If negotiations are resumed at the point where they abruptly ended then, there is still reasonable hope of a fair settlement. While we earnestly appeal to the Muslims to confine themselves to those demands which, as Pundit Motilal stated the other day, are open to negotiations, we appeal with equal earnestness to the Hindus to bear the all-important fact in mind that as the majority community it is primarily their duty to allay the anxiety of minority communities. In the course of his interview on Wednesday Sir Chimanlal said: "Muslims want Dominion Status for India as much as, if not more than, the Hindus, but as a minority community they are naturally apprehensive that political power in the Dominion of India may be unduly vested in the Hindus to the detriment of special Muslim interests." And he pleaded that efforts should be made to allay these fears by providing reasonable safeguards such as would secure to the Muslims freedom of religion and culture and their general interests." Dr. Besant is no less insistent on the need for securing to the Muslims the safeguard they want and she drew attention in her speech last evening to a fact which the majority community should ever bear in mind,—the fact namely, that "no amount of such safeguards will make them a majority community"—as well as that "no Government would stand against Hindu-Muslim unity demanding liberty with one voice."

IN HIGH DUDGEON.

—:o:—

"Boss" Birkenhead is in high dudgeon. He thinks it is high time that, true to his role of tendering advice unasked and conscious of the heavy burden that lies upon him as a pillar of British Imperialism to see that the Empire remains safe, he gave those uncouth people, the MacDonald Government, a lesson in elementary Parliamentary etiquette. "Indisputable evidence" has been placed before His Mightiness that "some Governmental statement in relation to India is contemplated before the Simon Commission presents its report." He has given his prompt attention to this "grave and urgent matter." In a letter to the Press he administers the Government a homily. They must realise at which precise point the duties of Parliament and Government begin in regard to Indian reform. At present they are "functus officio" and must remain so, because is not the problem of investigating Indian political conditions and making recommendations in regard to future advance relegated to the Commission "by the consent of all parties"? Let Mr. MacDonald put this salutary warning in his pipe and smoke it; if he does not, if he neglects this advice, he does it at great political peril. Placed as they are, the Labour Government cannot afford to disregard the threat because the Tories and the Liberals can turn them out of office by combining to vote together against them on the Indian issue. But will Mr. MacDonald bend his knee before this threat or will he have the courage to make an announcement of Labour policy towards India that will satisfy her?

LAND OF EQUAL RIGHTS!

—:o:—

Replying to the protest made by Mr. Daud, the Indian workers' delegate, at the International Maritime Conference against the nomination of a non-Indian, Mr. Brown, by the Government of India as adviser to the Employers' delegation, Sir Geoffrey Corbett, the representative at the Conference on behalf of the Government of India, had the hardihood to declare "We in India are all British subjects. No distinction will be made and all have equal rights." Do Europeans and Indians really enjoy equal rights in India? Is it not notorious that Indians remain debarred from holding a number of positions of importance in Government service in their own country? Is it not the case that an accused, when he is a European, can in India demand to be tried by a jury of his own countrymen? And when the Government of India choose to nominate in spite of Indian protest a non-national to represent this country at an international conference do they not, by the very act, indicate that they are anxious to deprive Indians of a right which the nationals of all self-governing countries possess? It is significant that before the Credentials Committee Sir Geoffrey Corbett took a conciliatory line. He assured that body that the Government of India hoped in future to appoint the employers' delegates and their advisers "on the basis of an agreement between the two federations" of businessmen, Indian and European, in this country. The Committee allowed, on this assurance, the nomination of Mr. Brown to stand. But the question of principle on which the Indian workers' delegate and Mr. Erulkar on behalf of Indian shipping interests took their stand remains shelved.

MUNICIPAL AIDED SCHOOLS.

—:o:—

The Bombay Corporation has under consideration a new set of rules defining its policy towards primary schools aided by it. The new rules, which embody some of the suggestions, made by the Primary Teachers' Association, indicate on the whole a liberal policy towards aided schools. It is, indeed, in the interests of the Corporation itself as well as of private educational enterprise in the City to bring into existence efficient aided schools. Such schools, besides being an appreciable financial relief to the Corporation render possible a wholesome variety and ultimate improvement in the methods of instruction and school management But being the guardian of the public purse the Municipality must see that it does not waste its money by encouraging extravagance on the part of the aided and schools. Under the old rules there was a salutary provision laying down the maximum of permissible expenditure in aided schools at Rs. 70. The proposal to drop this limit is regrettable and unsound, especially in view of the fact that the maximum grant under the new rules is raised to 50 per cent of the total admitted expenditure and the liberal policy now adopted towards the schools. The Corporation must also insist that the average cost per pupil must be calculated on the basis not, as proposed, of the total number of pupils on the roll of a school but of the average attendance of the pupils during the year. But what the Corporation needs most now is a thorough reorganisation of the Schools Committee itself. The Ward Committees that have been recently tried do not seem to be properly functioning in all the Wards. An important principle that needs to be introduced in the reformed Committee, is that no one benefiting direct from grants given by the Schools Committee should be elected or co-opted as a member of the Committee.

A FRIVOLOUS PLEA.

It appears from the latest report on the Municipal primary schools of Karachi that of the three new schemes of compulsory education in selected areas, as formulated by the Municipality, not one was sanctioned by Government. It also appears that a scheme of medical inspection for girls was approved by the municipality but was not sanctioned by Government. Probably Government will trot out the familiar plea of lack of funds. Yet if they had the will, they would have found a way out of the financial difficulty or would have made one, as they have done where their own interests were concerned.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN INDIA.

TALE OF HEART-RENDING MISERY.

(By JAMSHED NASARVANJI CHOKSY.)

In 1901 the Government of India passed the first Mines' Act. It gave Government the power to prohibit the employment of women underground but the Government took no action simply because the owners were all powerful and Government did not desire to defy the capitalists. In 1923 the new Mines Act was passed and in addition to the above power the hours of work were fixed for adult labour. 54 hours per week were fixed for underground work and 60 hours per week for overground and a weekly holiday was granted. Children under 13 years of age were excluded from underground work. Even now at this stage Government could take no action regarding female labour. The Governments of Behar, Bengal, Orissa and Central Provinces stoutly opposed the exclusion of female labour from underground work because most of the mines employing female labour underground are situated in these provinces. Why did these Government oppose? Presumably under strong pressure from the owners. In 1928 Government passed a shift system, a 12 hour shift and a further restriction that no one should work more than 9 hours per day, but these regulations will only come in force in 1930. See how the masters win all through.

RUTHLESS EXPLOITATION.

In June 1928 Government promulgated certain regulations regarding the exclusion of women from underground work. There was to be a gradual reduction covering a period of seven years. The result will be that in coal fields and the Punjab salt mines total exclusion will be complete by April 1939 and in other mines prohibition was to be completed by 1st April 1929. I cannot say whether Government is enforcing these regulations to-day. It is too long a time to wait. It a shame and a slur on Indian manhood hat it allows Indian women to be so ruthlessly exploited. In no civilised country in the world are women put to such degradation. Even in Transvaal, South Africa Negro female labour is not so degraded. Such is the history of the mines degradation in India. The number of mines coming under the Mines Act is 1922 for the year 1927. The number of men employed is 190,697 and of women 78,593 the distribution of these is:—

Place.	Coal.	Mica.
Underground ...	31,850	
Open Working ...	27,697	
Surface ...	19,046	
Bengal ...	8,302	.....
Behar & Orissa ...	18,613	1,852
Central Provinces .	1,042	.....
Madras ...	.....	1,191
Punjab ...	.....	.....

In salt mines the number is 436.

DEGRADING CONDITIONS.

On the 78,593 women working, 33,000 are employed as loaders. The amount of load carried per woman is 60 lbs. each. Underground they have to carry the load for a distance of 50 feet to 250 feet. They have to grope their way through dark dank passages, practically doubled up. The average height of these passages is about 4 feet. They have to walk their way up the above distance on an incline gradient of 1 inch 12 feet. And when they come out of the incline they have still to go a further 50 feet where the incline gradient is 1 inch 2 feet. The humidity of the air underground is 97 per cent. whilst at the surface is only 20 per cent. The effect of the excessive humidity underground is that the "mere effect of walking produces a profuse perspiration." The 'saris' of the poor women are saturated with perspiration. Think of the misery, the immense suffering, the frightful sickness of the poor dumb beasts of burden, with no hope of salvation, human beings cast into the jaws of capitalism, half codemned to everlasting perdition! Imagine the children born of such parentage, condemned from birth to deformity and disease, a horrible wastage of human life! The average wage for a man is about 12 annas that for a woman 7 annas per day. The lowest wage paid to a woman is 3 annas 6 pies in the Madras Mica mines, whilst at Jharia it is about 8 annas.

HIGH MORTALITY.

The living conditions in most places are deplorable, hovels of mud of the most primitive type, sanitary conditions primitive excessive drinking in most places is very common. Dirt, disease and death are the lot of the poor miners and hookworm disease is fearfully rampant. Dr. Chadler who investigated the cause of the disease recommends the use of boats and he states whichever mines have adopted his views the infection rate there is very low. The mortality at Jharia is said to be 16.7 per thousand. The labour in the mines just as in Bombay comes from the villages far away. It is a common experience that on the advent of any serious ailment even ordinary fever for two or three days a great number of workers will run away to their villages, there probably to die. So the death rate is unreliable here in Bombay as well as at Jharia. It ought to be much more.

And we are living in the 20th century, a civilised nation such as ours, ruled by a nation which fought the world war for the liberation of Belgium, for making democracy safe, for making the Empire fit for heroes, is insulted and injured by our rulers since our women are allowed to be shamelessly degraded and exploited for the benefit of the mine-owners. The voice of Capitalism has prevailed for long. But now we claim to be heard. We must with one united voice demand "no Indian woman shall work underground henceforth." The Government shall prohibit forthwith such work. If Government shall now flout our wishes at the insistence of the mine-owners then Government will be taught a lesson: for the Indian nation will no longer tolerate such serfdom of Indian womanhood. The Labour Government in England we are told, wishes us well. Well let us apply the test. Let Mr. MacDonald show us his *bona fides* Let us make an united appeal to him, to liberate the Indian women from the toils of slavery.

BIRKENHEAD'S BLUFF.

No Statement On India Before Publication Of Simon Report.

Lord Birkenhead, in a letter to the press, says that disquieting information has reached him that some Governmental statement in relation to India is contemplated before the Simon Commission presents its report. He would have treated such a report as incredible if it had not been placed before him upon indisputable evidence. Lord Birkenhead points out the danger of any intervention of Government in a matter which by the consent of all parties had been committed to the Commission representative of all those parties. He adds: "Parliament and Government alike are 'functi officio,' and must remain so until the Commission reports. At that point their duties begin. It is immaterial in this connection whether the views extraneous to the Commission are published in this country or in India. Such a publication is equally improper and perilous in either case. The decision of the Commission must not in any respect be affected by outside comments of explanation. The matters is both grave and urgent Reuter.

NO CEREMONIES ON ARRIVAL!

New Madras Governor's Welcome Move.

MADRAS, Oct. 23.

Public functions originally arranged in connection with the arrival of Sir George Stanley on Monday and his installation as Governor have been cancelled in accordance with the desire expressed by him that the arrival should be private and that there should be no ceremony of any kind at Government House except the formal taking of the oath.—A. P.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The "Tiger" At Work.

M. Clemenceau, the French "Tiger", is old and has ostentatiously retired from politics. He was reported to be in very bad health recently but indifferent health and absence from the centre of the political field have not evidently dimmed the ardour of his political hatreds. His views have been entirely opposed to the Briand-Stresemann policy of securing a working alliance between France and Germany and he recently denounced the settlement at the Hague Conference of the problems of reparations and Rhineland evacuation in a manner greatly to the liking of the French Chauvinists. That he exercises a great political influence even now is evident from the news from Paris that his visit to M. Mandel, his former Secretary and at present a member of the French Parliament, resulted in the intervention of the latter in the debate in the Chamber which led to the downfall of the Briand Cabinet. M. Mandel was able to influence a good many members of the Centre who generally voted with the Government. But this attitude of discontent cannot last long and whatever the fulminations of M. Clemenceau, the French Chamber will be persuaded most probably to accept the Hague Agreement.

Foiled.

The shipowners' representatives at the Committee of the International Maritime Conference now in session at Geneva have been foiled at least in one of their obstructive moves to shelve the consideration of the proposal to discuss the question of an eight hours' day for seamen. The Committee rejected their proposal to consult Governments "with regard to the cost and economic repercussions of the introduction of the principle of an eight hours' day or a 48 hour-week". The workers' group has an opportunity at Geneva to impress upon the Conference the serious "repercussions" on the health and economic well-being of seamen of the denial by the employers to allow the seamen a curtailment of the hours of work. The principle of the eight hours' day must be advocated with emphasis in every country in the interests of the workers and as Mr. Ford has shown if only the employers take longer view it is not at all against their own economic interest.

Inferiority Complex.

One of the remarks made by Dr. Besant in the interview she gave to our representative was that the "threat" of Non-co-operation held out by the Congress had not produced any good effect in England and that it had only put their backs up. In the first place "threat" is not a word to describe accurately the Congress resolution, which only referred to what was necessary for the people to do without regard to the susceptibilities of the Government or the people of Britain. Secondly, is it seriously suggested that we should do or say nothing that would anger the British? It should be obvious to any one that for a country seeking deliverance from a foreign yoke Non-co-operation should be the rule. co-operation being resorted to only when for any reason it is found expedient. We hope to hear less of the weekkneed suggestion that Indians should not even be very critical of the Labour Government because, forsooth, hard criticism may alienate the sympathy of British Labour.

Bombay Textile Union.

The Third Annual Report of the Bombay Textile Labour Union for the fifteen months ending March, 1929, bears ample testimony to the good work done by the Union against extra-ordinarily heavy odds during the year. The chronic strikes could not but give some set-back to its strength; yet it managed to show an average strength of nearly 4,000 members and to collect subscriptions amounting to about Rs. 8,300. During the period under report the Union dealt with 474 complaints out of which 219 were successful. The report says: "The attitude and the treatment that was meted out to the Union by the authorities in those mills where the Union had a fair following was more sympathetic and courteous than the behaviour of the authorities of those mills in which the Union had a comparatively small membership. As the Union works on thoroughly constitutional Trade Union lines, it is as much to the interests of the mill-owners as of workmen to cooperate with the Union in every possible way.

Candid.

He always returned from race meetings with empty pockets. "How is it that you always win at cards, and never on horses?" asked his wife. "Well, you see, my dear, I don't shuffle the horses" was the candid reply.

BOMBAY TEMPLE ENTRY QUESTION.

Ultimatum To Trustees.

SATYAGRAHA TO BE STARTED ON TUESDAY?

BOMBAY, Oct. 24.

Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, Secretary, Bombay Temple Entry Satyagraha Committee, which was appointed at the public meeting held on Saturday last at Parel, has addressed a circular letter to the trustees of various temples in Bombay giving them a week's notice from October 22 to consider request of the Committee to throw the temples open to untouchables and declaring that if by next Tuesday the trustees do not accede to the request, untouchables will start a campaign of Satyagraha.

POONA PLEADERS' MANIFESTO.

POONA, Oct. 23.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj accompanied by Kakasaheb Kalekar and Swami Anand arrived here this morning and spent the whole day in interviewing the leaders of untouchables the trustees of the Parvati temple and Messrs. Kelkar, Jaykar and others who have agreed to try their best to bring about a settlement. It is stated they placed their views before the trustees and explained the urgent need of throwing the temple open to untouchables.

About 80 Hindu pleaders of the Poona Bar have, in the course of a public statement on the Parvati temple entry question, requested the trustees of the temple to accept the terms laid down by Mr. Kelkar and thereby strengthen the Hindu Sangathan.—A.P.

KASHMIR FLOODS.

—:o:—

Maharajah Thanked For Services Rendered.

SRINIGAR, Oct. 23.

European residents and visitors and the general public of the city presented separate addresses to the Maharaja, appreciating His Highness' work at the time of the great floods. "We have seen you working day and night, directing, encouraging and seeing for yourself that the directions were carried out," said the former address. It aded: "Yours has been a great example and a great inspiration to all your subjects." Col. O'Gilvie, the Resident and Mrs. O'Gilvie were among those who presented this address. The other address which was presented by the President of the Municipality, was couched in similar terms.

MAHARAJA THANKS.

His Highness in a joint reply referred to the willing cooperation and the self-sacrificing labours of numerous voluntary workers, both European and Indian. He thanked the Government of India for giving the State a loan of the services of Mr. Harris whose scheme for strengthening the bunds estimated at Rs. 22 lakhs he has sanctioned. The Maharaja announced the grant of Rs. 1,45,000 for the restoration of communications, Rs. 1,72,000 as takkavi advances and Rs. 30,000 for dewatering logged areas etc.—A.P.

ENLISTMENT OF VOLUNTEERS FOR KUMBH MELA.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 24.

The Allahabad Seva Samiti is making an appeal for two thousand volunteers to rendre assistance in connection with the coming Kumbh Mela when it is expected thirty lakhs of pilgrims will visit the confluence.—A. P.

Wolfram Forced To Descend At Brindisi.

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Brindisi.—Wolfram's attempt has failed. He has descended here.—Reuter.

HOPE OF SAFETY OF AVIATOR ABANDONED.

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 23.

New York.—The hope of safety of Aviator Diteman has been practically abandoned.—Reuter.

COSTES' LONG HOP TO CALCUTTA 'EN ROUTE' TO PARIS.

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Hanoi.—Costes and Bellonte, mentioned in a message of October 13, have arrived here from Shanghai in the "Question Mark." They intend to make a long hop to Calcutta 'n route' to Paris.—Reuter.

Wintersmith's
AGUECIDE
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MALARIA and AGUE

Also for Anaemia and Intermittent, Jungle and Bilious Fevers of Malarial Origin.

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WORKHOUSE LIKE A PRISON HOUSE.

—:o:—

Swedish Vagrant Jailed.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

"I am not a thief, nor have I committed any offence. I am Swedish, and I fail to understand why I am put into the workhouse, which is like a prison house." These were the words of E. T. Thomson, an inmate of the Government Workhouse, who was declared a vagrant by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, while pleading not guilty to a charge of desertion under the Vagrancy Act in the Court of the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate this afternoon. Thomson is further alleged to have refused to return to the workhouse when arrested. He, however, stated that he had left the workhouse just for a walk. In sentencing him to one month's rigorous imprisonment the Magistrate observed that he had no defence to offer.—A. P.

BUCKET SHOP BILL ASSENTED TO.

The Bill recently passed by the Madras Legislative Council providing for the suppression of bucket shops in Madras City, has received the Governor's assent.—A. P.

ONE BRITISH BATTALION TO BE WITHDRAWN FROM PALESTINE.

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Rugby.—After careful consideration in conjunction with military experts the British Government have decided to withdraw from Palestine one battalion which was sent there following the recent disturbances. This battalion will be sent to Egypt. Four battalions were ordered for Palestine at the time of the riots. They were the first battalion of South Wales Borderers, first battalion of King's Regiment, second battalion of South Staffordshires and second battalion of Green Howards.—B. O. W.

"COME TO INDIA TO LEARN NOT TO TEACH."

Malaria Commission In Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

The Malaria Commission of the League of Nations arrived here this morning. In an interview one of the Members stated that they had come to India to learn and not to teach, to ask for advice, and not to give advice. The Commission which has already visited Bombay, the Punjab, Delhi and the United Provinces, will take ship in Bombay on December 28th.—A. P.

COL. GIDNEY TO JOIN WHITLEY COMMISSION.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

Col. Gidney, M.L.A., has accepted the invitation of Chairman of the Royal Commission on Labour to join them as Assistant Commissioner representing Railway Employees. He leaves Calcutta to join the Commission at Lahore for their sitting on October 28.—A. P.

HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION.

—:o:—

DARJEELING, Oct. 24.

One member of the German Himalayan Expedition returned yesterday. Remainder are delayed partly by deep snow and partly because one of the party is severely frost-bitten and unable to walk. (It is estimated the height reached was 25,000 feet).—A. P.

H. E. The Naval Commander-in-Chief and the Flag Lieut: and Capt. Seymour Williams lunched at Government House Bombay on Thursday.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Sykes left Kirkee for Bombay on Tuesday the 23rd October and arrived Bombay the same afternoon.

CAREFUL PERUSAL OF THE FOLLOWING WILL SHOW YOU THAT IT IS TO YOUR ADVANTAGE TO

BE A SUBSCRIBER AND BE ONE IMMEDIATELY

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS UNIQUE OFFER

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FOR CASUAL PURCHASERS EVERY copy of THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" and THE "BOMBAY SAMACHAR" will contain, on and after the first of November 1929, a Coupon showing the different benefits for Railway Accidents and the conditions governing them. It will be dated and will show the period of time, not exceeding twenty-four hours, during which it holds good. All you have to do is to attach your usual signature in ink or pencil (space for signature is provided) detach the Coupon and carry it on your person. If any railway train on which you are travelling as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger meets with an accident during the period of time for which the Coupon is available and you, with the Coupon on your person, are killed or injured certain compensation will be due governed, as mentioned before, by definite conditions.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

Compensations and Conditions.

The compensations for Railway Accidents and the conditions are as follows:—

Compensations.

Rs. 15,000 (FIFTEEN THOUSAND) if the holder shall be fatally injured by an accident to any railway train in which the holder is travelling as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger.

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Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Conditions.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.
(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
(e) This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(f) This insurance is limited to one coupon associated with this newspaper for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue to the time of the next corresponding issue.
(g) Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

GENERAL ACCIDENTS INSURANCE (FOR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.)

If you are a registered subscriber for the period of one month, three months, six months or one year there will be no necessity whatsoever for you to sign a Coupon or carry it on your person. With a receipt for the subscription paid, a certificate will be issued to you. This certificate will entitle you to Railway Accident Compensation during the period for which your subscription has been received. Further, by being a registered subscriber you will also be entitled to compensation for all other accidents The following are the other compensations offered, and the conditions governing them.

Compensations.

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED) if the subscriber shall be fatally injured by an accident to any power driven public conveyance in which the subscriber is being conveyed as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the subscriber be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the subscriber be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED) if the subscriber shall be fatally injured by any accident not otherwise compensated.

Rs 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the subscriber be permanently and totally disabled by any accident, not otherwise compensated, causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the subscriber be permanently and partially injured by any accident, not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

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(e) This insurance does not cover death or disablement or injury caused by or traceable to suicide, self-injury, intoxication, provoked assault on the person, insanity, war, riots, civil disturbances and strikes.

"OUR NEIGHBOURS IN SOUTH AFRICA."

Take Care Not To Offend Them.

CONDITIONAL PERMISSION GRANTED TO HOLD MUSLIM CONFERENCE AT LOURENCO.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 24.

Lourenco Marques.—Permission has been granted for holding the South African Muslim Conference at Lourenco Marques on November 2nd and 3rd, subject to there being no reference at the Conference which could be regarded as offensive "to our neighbours in South Africa."—Reuter.

HOAX ON DR. KITCHLEW.

—:o:—

That Mysterious Wire.

"DROPPED YOUR SPEECH."

LAHORE, Oct. 23.

Mystery surrounds a telegram which Dr. Kitchlew received on the 19th instant, purported to be from the Secretary of the Students' Conference. It will be remembered that Dr. Kitchlew was to open the Students Conference on the 19th instant at Bradlaugh Hall. When the Doctor was on the point of starting for Lahore for the purpose when all on a sudden the following telegram was received by him:

"Pray excuse. Have dropped your opening speech. Many objections.

Secretary, Conference."

On enquiry it is learnt that no such telegram was sent by the Secretary, nor by any member of the Students Union or Conference.

Dr. Kitchlew when he attended the "Tea Party" at Dane Park given in honour of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose showed this telegram at the party which aroused great interest.—Free Press.

NEPAL RAJGURU FAMILY CHEATED.

—:o:—

A Bengali Under Arrest.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

The Calcutta C. I. D. have submitted a charge sheet against Haripada Maitra described as Managing Director of the Maihar Stone and Lime Co., Ltd., for alleged criminal breach of trust and cheating in respect of Rs. 3,40,000. The amount is alleged to have been entrusted to him by Kubalayaraj Bwijaraj of the Rajguru family of Nepal in 1912 for the purchase of landed property in the suburbs of Calcutta.

It is stated that Maitra did not purchase any property and that when pressed for repayment of the sum he executed a hand note for the whole amount. As, however, no repayment could be obtained until 1924, a suit was instituted in the Calcutta High Court and a decree for four and half lakhs was granted in 1920. Maitra is alleged to have absconded subsequently. A warrant for his arrest was issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate before whom he has now been sent up for trial.—A. P.

M. CLEMNCEAU.

—:o:—

Spends Restless Night.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Paris.—M. Clemenceau spent a restless night. Ooctors say that it is essential that he should keep quiet.—Reuter.

SUIT AGAINST PT. MOTILAL.

—:o:—

ADJOURNED FOR THREE WEEKS

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

The suit against Pandit Motilal and others brought by Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer has been adjourned for three weeks.—Free Press.

VICEROY'S DEPARTURE FOR BOMBAY.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Oct. 23.

Lord and Lady Goschen, with the Hon. Mrs. Portal, Mr. Cunningham and three A.D.C.'s, leave to-night at 10-30 for Bombay.

Lord and Lady Irwin arrive in Delhi on Sunday morning at 7-45.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived in Delhi to-day.

The Metropolitan of India has arrived in Delhi for a day's halt.—A. P.

Calcutta.—The election of Maulvi Abdul Karim as a member of the Bengal Legislative Council for the Burdwan Division, South Mahomedan Constituency, has been declared to be void. Validity of the election was questioned by his opponent Maulvi Golam Rahman on the ground that one of the presiding officers had not compiled with certain clauses of the Bengal Election Rules.—A. P.

Calcutta.—Most of the oil operatives at Budge Budge who were on strike have resumed work. Stoppage at the Orient and Lothian Jute Mills continues.—A. P.

M. C. C. TEAM FOR INDIA.

—:o:—

80 Days Play In 20 Weeks.

INDIA SECURES FOOTING IN EMPIRE CRICKET.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Mr. Grant Govan, President, India Cricket Control Board, who arrived by the S.S. "Presidente Wilson" yesterday confirmed that the M. C. C. expected to send to India next year a strong team which would arrive at Karachi about the 15th October and after a comprehensive tour involving about 80 days cricket in a stay of 20 weeks, would sail from Colombo early in March. The detailed itinerary would be prepared by the Control Board at their meeting in Bombay in December next. The M. C. C. team was likely to be by far the strongest that had yet visited India.

INDIAN TEAM FOR ENGLAND.

As regards an Indian team visiting England he confirmed that this had been arranged for the summer of 1932. Ceylon had requested to be included in this team and this question as well as many others in connection with this projected tour would be considered by the Control Board in December.

"India has secured a footing in Empire Cricket" said Mr. Grant Govan, "and it will be the work of the Control Board and Provincial Cricket Associations to bring out and improve the young cricketing talent which undoubtedly exists so that she will be able to acquit herself with credit in these international fixtures. What we are weakest in is good bowlers and I hope those who have the interests of Indian cricket at heart and are in a position to do so will help by encouraging and assisting in the training and coaching of promising young bowlers.

CONTROL BOARD.

Referring to the activities of the Control Board in India Mr. Grant Govan said that Provincial Cricket Associations had been formed in most of the large centres in India. These Associations by endeavouring to improve and increase cricket grounds in their areas, by encouraging net practice, coaching and the holding of local tournaments on proper lines and by urging schools, colleges and universities to take up cricket more seriously should soon bring about a considerable improvement in the standard of cricket in India. The only areas in which Provincial activities had not commenced were the United Provinces, Central Provinces and Central India, and the Board hoped that before long some keen and influential cricketers would take the lead in building up similar organisations in these areas—particularly in view of the impending M. C. C. tour.

INDIA'S AMBITIOUS PROGRAMME.

Mr. Grant Govan concluded: "India now has an attractive and somewhat ambitious programme ahead of her which should act as a stimulant and an incentive to budding young cricketers as well as to the veterans of the game in India."—A. P.

Meridian Provident Insurance Co., Ltd.

The Directors' Report submitted to the Shareholders and members, of the above Company, at the 8th Ordinary General Meeting held on 19th instant Dr. V. N. Rege, presiding, states "inter alia":—

"Your Directors have the pleasure to submit herewith their Eighth Annual Report, the Balance Sheet and Revenue Account of the Meridian Provident Insurance Company, Limited, for the year ended 31st March 1929.

The total collection of Premia during the period amounts to Rs. 15,746 as against the cash collection of Rs. 13,014 for the last year. The other items of Receipts include the interest, sundry fees, etc., which aggregately amounted to Rs. 6,636-12-8. Claims amounting to Rs. 1,018 were paid during the period. The total amount of claims paid till now in full settlement of claims relating to Deaths and Surrender Value amount to Rs. 3,651-0-11.

The establishment and management charges during the year which amounted to Rs. 5,944-1-6 bear a reasonable proportion to those of the last year while the Life Fund which amounted to Rs. 49,513-13-2 at the beginning of the year stand at Rs. 63,621-8-4 at the end of the period after meeting all the expenses thus showing an increase of 30 per cent. over that of last year.

"MORAL VICTORY" TO INDIAN EMPLOYERS

(Continued from page 1.)

tween Indian and British in the commerce and industry of the country will disappear and both British and Indian industrialists and businessmen will work harmoniously together in promoting the economic well-being of the country."

AN INSTANCE OF HARMONY.

Sir Geoffrey also said that in 1926 when exception was taken to the selection of Sir Arthur Froom as a delegate it had been suggested by Mr. Daud and others that there should be alternate representation of British and Indian interests. It was subsequent to this that Sir Purushotamdas had also indicated the need for co-operation between European and Indian business interests. Nor was it correct to say that there was any antagonism between Indian interests and British interests and that the selection of a Britisher would render the work of the Indian delegation unuseful. Sir Geoffrey said that Sir Jadunath Roy, the principal Indian Employers' delegates had appointed Mr. Brown to represent him in the Sub-Committee of the Conference which was entrusted with the consideration of the hours of work of the seamen. This Sub-Committee was a most important sub-committee and by appointing Mr. Brown to that Sub-Committee Sir Jadunath Roy had shown that there was close harmony and co-operation between the Indian and British members of the Employers' delegation.

"EQUALITY OF STATUS IN THE STATE."

Sir Geoffrey further questioned the representative character of the six organisations which Mr. Erulkar represented. These six organisations, he said, were not as important as the Federation of Indian Chambers or the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay which had not protested. Further British subjects as well as Indian subjects enjoyed in India equality of legal status in the eyes of the State. Both European and Indian commercial organisations had direct representation in the Legislative Assembly. And as the European Chambers enjoyed political franchise under the constitution they were entitled to all the privileges of Indian citizenship.

MR. ERULKAR'S CHALLENGE.

Mr. Erulkar made a detailed reply t oSir Geoffrey Corbett. He challenged in the first instance to deny that the competition of the British India Steam Navigation Company was not confined to the Scindia Steam Navigation Company alone and that the policy of the British India Steam Navigation Company has been to compete with all Indian shipping companies. Mr. Erulkar waited for Sir Geoffrey to contradict him and failing contradiction proceeded to name the large number of Indian shipping companies which had been killed by the hostile and unfair competition of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

SIR GEOFFREY'S ADMISSION.

Sir Geoffrey at once intervened and said that it was not necessary for Mr. Erulkar to continue to give the names. He admitted that the British India Steam Navigation Company's competition was not confined to the Scindia Company only but extended to all Indian shipping companies. Sir Geoffrey then added that he might mention for the information of the Credentials Committee that His Excellency Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, was going to arrange a Conference to find a solution for the problems arising from the competition of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

FRANKLY APPREHENSIVE.

Mr. Erulkar then continued his arguments. He contended that the fact of the calling of a Conference by the Viceroy only showed that the Indian shipping interests had legitimate grievances which the Government of India themselves recognised as legitimate. The Indian shipping interests were frankly apprehensive that the inclusion of Mr. Brown in the Indian Employers' delegation would do harm to Indian interests. He said he was glad that the Government of India recognised the importance to be attached to the pronouncements of Indian leaders of the business community as Sir Purshuttamdas Thakurdas, but he reminded Sir Geoffrey that the co-operation between British and Indian interests to which Sir Purshottamdas referred as a desideratum was genuine co-operation between both groups which was reciprocal in nature and not merely one-sided co-operation in which Indians surrendered their rights in favour of Europeans while Europeans clung to every position of vantage they occupied whatever be the means by which they attained the position.

In this case, said Mr. Erulkar, the Article 339 of the Treaty of Versailles assured Indians of certain rights in the selection of delegates to the International Conference. That right there was no reason for the Indian interests to surrender.

SERIOUS DIFFERENCES.

Regarding the co-operation which Sir Geoffrey claimed existed between Mr. Brown and the Indian members of the Employers' delegation, Mr. Erulkar declared that he had the authority of the Indian members of the Indian Employers' delegation to state to the Credentials Committee that they supported the protests lodged against Mr. Brown's nomination. Mr. Erulkar also mentioned to the Credentials Committee that serious differences had arisen between Mr. Brown and the Indian members of the Employers' delegation on the question of eight hours' day. Mr. Erulkar further denied that the six Indian commercial organisations which had protested against Mr. Brown's nomination were not representative organisations. The Federation of Indian Chambers as well as the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, to both of which Sir Geoffrey had referred, as the representative organisations of Indian commerce and industry were in sympathy with the protest lodged against Mr. Brown's nomination.

The Federation of Indian Chambers, said Mr. Erulkar, had considered the whole question at its annual session and passed a resolution which demanded that delegations to International Conferences should consist of Indians only. The Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay had protested directly to to Government of India against Mr. Brown's nomination.

Sir Geoffrey Corbett here intervened and protested that to his knowledge the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, had not protested to the Government of India.

Mr. Erulkar retorted saying that it only showed how incompletely Sir Geoffrey was informed.

MYTH OF EQUALITY.

Continuing Mr. Erulkar challenged Sir Geoffrey's assertion that both British and Indian subjects enjoyed equal rights in the eyes of the State. Mr. Erulkar asked Sir Geoffrey if he dared to deny that Europeans in India enjoyed preferential treatment in several respects while Indians, because they were Indians, suffered under several disabilities. He also considered it as a novel constitutional dictum that citizenship and naitonality were one and same term. Mr. Erulkar maintained that citizenship and nationality were two distinct and separate entities. It was quite possible to be an Indian citizen without being an Indian national.

GOVERNMENT'S PROCEDURE.

The President of the Credentials Committee intervened at this stage and asked Sir Geoffrey Corbett to state if to his knowledge the Government of India tried to obtain nomination of delegates and advisers in negotiation and agreement with all important Chambers.

Sir Geoffrey Corbett replied that he was aware that the Government of India were carrying on negotiations with British and Indian Chambers for the purpose of securing a common agreement for the last ten years, but had failed to obtain any agreement. The result was that the Government of India had to content themselves with the procedure of inviting nominations by issue of a Press communique and selecting from the names submitted to them.

Mr. Erulkar denied that there was any such negotiations between the Government and British and Indian Chambers and said that to his knowledge there had been no negotiations with Indian Chambers.

Sir Geoffrey Corbett retorted: Does Mr. Erulkar then give me the lie direct? He continued that he was aware that there were such negotiations and said possibly Mr. Erulkar was unaware of them.

The Credentials Committee thanked both Sir Geoffrey Corbett and Mr. Erulkar and intimated that their report would be published in due time.—Free Press.

GIVE MUSLIMS ALL THEY ASK FOR!

—:o:—

(Continued from page 8.)

because there was a third party here to reap the benefits of this tension. The old principle of divide-and-rule must always be the guiding principle of a ruling nation. What had been the great difficulty as regards marriages in India? Not Indians but the English Government. It was English Government which opposed all attempts made to delay the marriageable age in India.

Dr. Besant talked in terms of praise about Dr. Sunderland's book "India in Bondage". It was a pity, she said, that that book should have been proscribed in India. Why was it proscribed? Because it spoke the truth about India. If England cared for anybody's opinion it was for the opinion of America. That was perhaps the reason why the English Premier had taken rather an unusual step to go over to America to conciliate American opinion.

MAHATMA AND CONGRESS CHAIR.

Coming to Congress affairs, Dr. Besant referred to the refusal of Mahatma Gandhi to accept the crown of the Congress. Mahatma Gandhi had said, she began, that he had gone out of politics. In politics he had won. He wielded an enormous power in the country. People of India had the deepest reverence for him. No man had done nobler work for India than what he had been doing. But his was not the Constitution of a politician who could take the pieces of the whole and again use those pieces to get the whole. It was the policy of the late Mr. Gokhale who would accept four annas out of a rupee to use those four annas to get the rupee. "Take as much as you can and use it to get the rest" was what she thought to be the best policy. Was it not wiser, she asked, to be free through Dominion Status than to wait indefinitely in inaction? What they wanted was complete independence within Indian territory. That was what Dominion Status meant and which the Dominions had to-day.

"GIVE THEM WHAT THEY WANT."

Dr. Besant then earnestly pleaded that they should not grudge their fellow-countrymen certain advantages which they were asking from them. "Give them all that they ask", she emphasized. "Let Muslims have the safeguards they are demanding from Hindus." No amount of such safeguards will make them a majority community in India. Win their confidence and the quarrels will cease. What Gladstone said is only too true that only liberty can make fit for liberty."

LORD IRWIN AND MR. BENN.

Discussing the present political situation, Dr. Besant assured her audience that the present Viceroy had done more than any Indian in getting Dominion Status for India. Mr. Wedgwood Benn had once said previous to his assuming the office of the Secretary of State that his opinions about India were identical with Dr. Besant's. She hoped that he would live up to his opinions. When he and Lord Irwin agreed that India should have Dominion Status there was hope that India would win her freedom.

Concluding Dr. Besant maintained that no Government could stand against the Hindu-Muslim unity demanding liberty for India with one voice. (Applause.) "Let there be only one rivalry and that should be in the service to the Motherland." (Continued applause.)

BIRKENHEAD'S OUTBURST.

In a brief, bright speech Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Besant. Incidentally he referred to Lord Birkenhead's outbursts against the reported change of policy of the Labour Government in regard to Indian affairs. The noble Lord, he remarked, had come out from his long retirement to warn the Government against making any announcement that would prejudice the labours of the Simon Commission. The speaker maintained that India could no longer afford to remain in the present state of degeneration. She was determined to be the mistress of her own house. (Applause.) Where was that much vaunted progress under the British rule? The only progress had been in the intoxication of masses. The Excise revenue of Government had swollen into 23 crores. Referring to Dr. Besant's appreciation of Lord Irwin's efforts in getting Dominion Status for India, Sir Purshotamdas said that if those efforts were proved to be true Lord Irwin's name would go down to the future Indian generations as one who stood by India and played his part as a real friend. (Loud cheers.)

With the vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting terminated.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, Oct. 24.

The low pressure area over the Punjab is becoming unimportant. Scattered thundershowers are reported from Upper Burma, Kashmir and South Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall:—Monywa two inches, Yametkin, Mandalay, a half, Kyaukpyu, Maymyo, a quarter, Sonemarg, three, quarters, Srinagar, a quarter, Coonoor, three, Kodaikanal, a half, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, a quarter.

Forecast:—Thundershowers are likely to extend in the south of the Peninsula.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 24-10-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.944 inches (.056 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in pact 24 hours +.052.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.3

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.2 degrees (1.1 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.8 degrees (1.3 below normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 126 miles.

Velocity of maximum guest of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Raifall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 24-10-29 Colaba Point 0.00 Fort 0.00 J. J. Hospital 0.00.

Total since 1st June to date 24-10-29 Colaba Point 57.99 Fort 77.35 J. J. Hospital 63.33.

Total for the corresponding period of 1928 Colaba Point 85.56 Fort 119.66 J. J. Hospital 92.73.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 68.74 Fort 84.02 J. J. Hospital 69.26.

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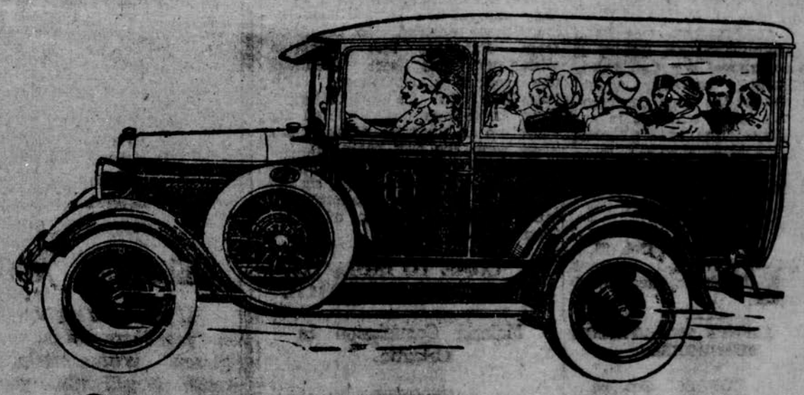

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BULL SUPPORT IN STEEL SHARES

Bombay, Oct. 24.

The local market was for Mill hares ruled quiet on long liquida- on influenced by weakness of otton Market Bulls were aggres- ve buyers for Steel shares which uled steady and induced short overing. Bombay Dyeing opened t Rs. 788/12 and after declining o Rs. 776/4 closed at Rs. 782/8. azil shares opened at Rs. 557/8 nd eased off to Rs. 543/12 but ecovered on covering and closed Rs. 550/ Pearls opened at Rs. 33712 and after declining to Rs. 26/4 recovered to Rs. 331/4. Cen- ury opened at Rs. 332/8 and after eclining to Rs. 328/12 closed at s. 331/4. Tata Steel shares Defd. pened at Rs. 306/14 and advanc- ed to Rs. 311/4. At this level there was some liquidation which resulted in a relapse of Rs. 5/ but prices again recovered and closed at Rs. 310/ Ordinary shares open- ed at Rs. 75/14 and after advanc- ing to Rs. 76/8 closed at Rs. 76/4. Tata Hydro shares opened at Rs. 1270/ but were liquidated as low as Rs. 1252/8 when some support hardened prices to Rs. 1262/8. Alcock shares opened at Rs. 336/4 and after advancing to Rs. 340/ closed at Rs. 338/12.

Budli Differences were as under:—B. Dyeing 2/13, Fazal 3/2. Pearl 1/8, Century 1/4, Steel Defd. 1/12. Ordinary As. 7/ Alcock 1/4. I Cement Rs. 1/4 Tata Hydro Rs. 8/ 12 and Burma Rs. 3/12.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 347-8
Apollo 50, nil 3-6
Asur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (800) 15y. 136.
Bharat (500) 10y, 75-10.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201, 782/8
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200- nil 155.
Broack Fine Count 250 nil, 20.
Century India 481/4
Century 100, 331/4
Colaba Land 100, 137-8.
Crescent 100, 91/14
Currimbhoy 250 nil 100.
David 250, nil 225.
Dawn 250 475. —
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-6-0
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 143/2
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 63-12
Elphinstone 100, 7.
Fazalbhoy 230, 550
Finlay 100 10y 98/12.
Framjee Petit 1000. nil 180.
Gokak 100, 150.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 6; 100, 1850.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 112/8
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1,200.
Indore Malwa 100, 1221 370
Jamshed 250 nil 20.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000. 100y. 1800.
Kastoorchand 100, nil 11.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2300.
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 90.
Kohinoor 10, 167/8
Laxmi Cotton 200. 10 xd. nil 1495.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1240
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 860.
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 45.
Minerva 100 nil 82.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 88/12
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 155.
New City of Bombay 71/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 172/8 15.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 210, 331/4
Phoenix 100 320.
Premier 10, nil 2/2.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd. 63.
Sholapur 1000 10f. xd. 4,480
Simplex 180, 20, 52/8
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 5/12
Swadeshi 180, 20, 417/8
Tata Mill 25, nil, 32/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2460
Western India Spinning 1,000 of 950

BANKS.

Bank of India 80 2 3xd. 99
Baroda 5500 0/8 xd. 77-8.
Central 200 xd. 17/8
Imperial 506, 40f, 1375
Eastern £5 xd. 88
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 341-4.
Union 5/11, 3/3/4
P. & O. Bank £10, 10f 125.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 80f xd. 18/4
Central India Mining 5-12.
Gwalior Cement 88, 97.
Indian Cement 283/12
Punjab Cement, 100, 12.
Shahabad Cement 10y, xd.150
Shivrajpur 20 2/1 xd. 17/8
United Cement 100 6y. 68
Katni Ord. 211-4.
Katni Defd 725

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 6f 777/8
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f, xd. 115
Central Provinces 90.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97. 8.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 79-8.
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 85
Larkhana 100 1f 86-8.
Mandra Bhon 90. 1/15/2f. 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82
Sind Light 100 5-7 62.
Tapti Valley x.d. 645.
Upper Sind 100 nil 89.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 140
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd. 125
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 770
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 143/12
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10 f. xd. 1262/8
Tata Power 800; nil 665
Karachi Electricity 100 0/4f. 147-8.
Poona Electricity 100 1y, 150.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1130 XD. plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 220.
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 280
New Berar 500 70y 885.
New Mofussil 400, 30y, 560.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410.
Volkart U.P. 50-0-30y, 510.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 174y 40.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/ 1925.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 12/10
New Indian Assurance 6y 21/4
Oriental Government Security Life 100/2070.
Vulcan 100 08/0y xd. 6/10.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199, 6y 338/12
Attock Oil, 1, nil; 35.
Belapur Co. 50, nil; 12.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 233/12
Burma Uganda 12, nil, 33/8
Burma (1) Corporation 771/4
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10 by 12.
Indian Radio Ord 350 Def. 350.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8. 187/8
Kemp 200 15 188/12.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 120.
Scinda Steam 14/8
Tata Construction xd. 42/12
Tata Iron Ord. 76/4
Tata Iron Defd. 310
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 113.
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 103.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro B. 108-2.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. 100
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 102.
Andhra Valley B. 8 109-4.
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F.T. 90.

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata 1st Pref. 141.
Tata 2nd Pref. 87/4
Andhra Pref. 1035
Tata Power Pref. 1100.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1082/8

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 22.

Silver:—China and India small buyers. Market is small.

Spot 23
Forward 23-1/8

Kidney Troubles Age You!

At middle-age and after, do not be surprised if you experience backache, dizziness, neuralgia and urinary disorders. Regard them as warnings of kidney strain—as calls for help that is long overdue. For, all through life, your kidneys are at work filtering the poisons from your blood. If they fail in this vital task, you are in serious danger of dropsy, inflammation of the bladder, stone in the kidneys, gravel, sciatica, lumbago, rheumatism and other complications.

Avoid these threatened developments! Strengthen the kidneys with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This special kidney medicine goes straight to the source of your trouble, stimulating the kidneys, soothing the urinary channels, and regulating the action of the bladder.

All dealers sell Doan's, Rs. 2 per bottle.

Send for FREE COPY of
DOAN'S DREAM BOOK.
Address: P.B. 431, Bombay, or P.B. 2,104, Calcutta.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York Futures Decline 37 To 43 Points.

HEAVY LONG LIQUIDATION

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market opened quiet at a decline of 5 points with January 18.58 on lower Liverpool advices. This level proved to be the highest for the day as there was heavy long liquidation influenced by favourable weekly weather report. The decline was further helped by the weakness of Wall-Street and prices kept on sagging throughout the day and January reached 18.25. The market closed at a decline of 37 to 43 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 35 points to 18.15c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 29 to 35 points. Spot Cotton prices were lowered by 35 points to 17.94c.

U. S. Receipts amounted to 118,000 bales and exports totalled 42,000 bales. It is likely that week-end statistics will be bearish.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 7 to 6 points. During the early part the market was quiet but later on showed considerable weakness on increased selling and closed at a decline of 3 to 1 point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 9 poinst to 10.13 and sales amounted to 6,000 bales.

The Egyptian Cotton futures market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 18 to 19 points. Sakellaridis Spot Cotton prices advanced 10 points to 15.90d. per lb.

Empire Cotton futures market was dull and irregular. Prices closed at a rise of 1 point to a decline of 1 point with January 9.66 and March 9.78.

The official weather report issued yesterday states that picking has been interrupted by rain in the Central and Northern districts and the Eastern half of the belt. During the latter part of the week picking has also been retarded locally in Oklahoma, otherwise the weather generally has been favourable for work in the cotton belt.

The next ginning report is due on the 25th instant and the following advances guesses are received:—

	Ginning
Fossicks estimate	3,920,000
Garside estimate	3,757,000

The announcement of the Federal Farm Board proved one day's wonder in the cotton world. There was impressive moral effect, but the cotton trade soon realised that in following the advance too boldly at the moment, when heavy movement is going on. There is still a bulk of cotton to be hedged and marketted and unless it is done, there is no likelihood of any material rise. We expect steadier markets and prefer buying on dips for moderate profits.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

N. Y. December highest 18.47, lowest 18.12. January highest 18.58 (opening) lowest 18.25 (2-59 p.m.)

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Do not look for much change either way at present, but would rather buy than sell.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Markets act badly, particularly Liverpool.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.

"New York cables market ignores light frost Eastern Western Belts."

Reuter:—"Market opened weak on lower Liverpool advices and declined further on weakness of Wall Street and liquidation."

Hentz:—"Government weather report considered favourable except some damage by rains picking generally over Texas hedge continued may be easier for the moment but we have a favourable opinion in the long run. Think it a purchase on any further decline."

New York:—"Long liquidation and disappointing action of the market."

New York:—"Weekly weather generally favourable except some heavy rains Eastern Belt."

Reuter:—"Market opened weak on lower Liverpool advices and declined further on weakness of Wall Street and liquidation."

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.
Ex-Godown.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 529 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.

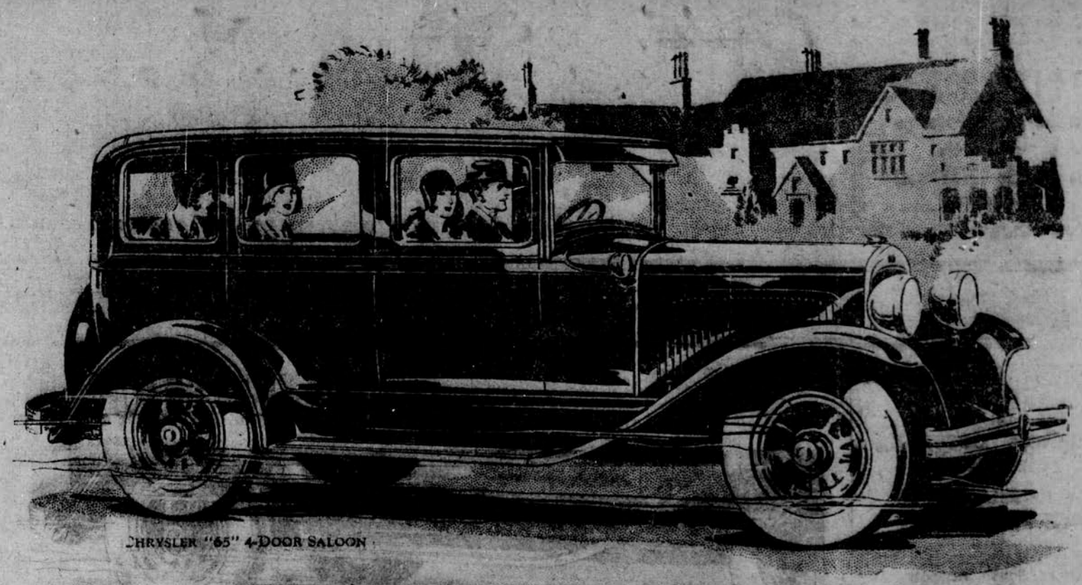
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 124 per ton.

DECLINE IN CHICAGO WHEAT.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co. cable states that:

"Chicago cables weakness Wall Street influenced Wheat."



Ask for a Demonstration in a Chrysler "65"

CHRYSLER "65" has that flashing performance that distinguishes Chrysler cars from all others—the result of its powerful engine, of Chrysler "Silver-Dome" principle, with a counter-weighted 7-bearing crankshaft.

No car could be easier to handle—with its responsiveness, effortless steering, convenience of controls, and the positive action of the weatherproof internal-expanding 4-wheel hydraulic brakes.

Its spring-ends are anchored in blocks of live rubber, which, with hydraulic shock absorbers, enable Chrysler "65" to travel any road without lurch or pitch.

In style, the Chrysler "65" stands out as the fashion plate of its field. You'll be proud of a Chrysler "65" anywhere you go.

Check over all its features. Experience, through demonstration, the performance that they make possible. Then you will understand the reason for Chrysler "65's" superiority in its price field. 183

CHRYSLER "65"

CHRYSLER MOTORS PRODUCT

PRICES.

TOURING CAR 5 Seater Rs. 4,775 COACH (two-door) Rs. 4,975
ROADSTER .. .. Rs. 4,825 SALOON (two-door) Rs. 5,300

Distributors:
The Automobile Co., Ltd.
5-12, Queen's Road, Bombay.

Sub-distributors:
The Eastern Automobiles, Ahmedabad.
C. Eduljee & Company, Nagpur.
The Motor Distributing Agency of Rajputana, Jodhpur.
Banaji & Sons, Secunderabad — Deccan.

XY-183

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 23.

October ..	17.87—.48
December	18.12—.38
January ..	18.26—.37
March ..	18.54—.37
May ..	18.83—.37
July ..	18.90—.43
Middling Spot ..	18.15—.35

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 23.

October ..	17.92—.29
December ..	18.08—.33
Middling Spot ..	17.94—.35

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 23.

New York 10-55 a.m.: (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

October	unquoted
January	18.46
March	18.75
New York 11-45 a.m.:—	
October	18.02
January	18.44
March	18.73

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 23.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	118,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	34,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.

	Opening	Closing.
October	9.85	9.75—.03
November		9.72—.03
December		9.75—.03
January	9.93	9.81—.03
February		9.83—.03
March	10.02	9.91—.03
April		9.92—.03
May	10.00	9.99—.03
June		9.99—.03
July	1012	10.03—.02
August		10.00—.02
September		9.97—.02
October		9.95—.01
Middling Spot		10.13 pl. 09

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct 23.

Scinde Fully Good	6.10 plus .10
Scinde Fine	6.35 plus .10
Scinde Superfine	6.60 plus .10
Bengal Good	5.85 plus .19
Bengal Fully Good	6.10 plus .10
Bengal Fine	6.35 plus .10
Oomra Good	7.00 plus .10
Oomra Fully Good	7.30 plus .10
Oomra Fine	7.60 plus .10
Broach Fully Good	8.20 plus .10
Broach Fine	8.45 plus .10
Broach Superfine	8.70 plus .10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.

October ..	14.32—.18
November .	14.35—.18
January ..	14.92—.13
March ..	15.08—.22
May ..	15.31—.24
June ..	15.48—.24
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	15.90 pl.10

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 23.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 5-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 6-1/32 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 6-1/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 7-1/4 per cent.

Consultation Free Consultation Free

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

for the WEAK and the LIFELESS, who having tired of Ayurvedic, Unani and Allopathic treatments are passing their days heavily.

H. S. HUSSAIN, Esquire, of Kharar (Dist. Ambala) well-known SPECIALIST and WINNER of GOLD MEDAL, from A. I. I. Exhibition for his marvellous discovery "J. B. M. Set (External and Internal treatment based on Scientific rinciples and absolutely void of metals and their alloys) rejuvinative and invigorative of the tired, worn aud jaded nervous system, FOUNDER and PROPRIETOR of the "J. B. M." Set Pharmaceutical Works situated at Kharar (Ambala) has arrived at Bombay on 1st as announced already, and will attend his BOMBAY branch till 10th December, 1929. He can be consulted between 10—12 a.m. and 3—7 p.m.

He is a gentleman of respectable JAGIRDAR family and has a kind heart for the poor.

He will pass ten days of December at Surat and Baroda, staying at each place for 5 days, as he has received many letters from the gentlemen inviting him most earnestly.

THE MANAGER,
S. H. Hussain's J. B. M. Set Branch,
M. P. Baria Building, 1st Floor, Room No. 4.
Abdul Rehman Street, near Pydhony. BOMBAY.

NOTE:—Arrangements have been made for CONFIDENTIAL interview.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Oct. 24.

Oct. close at s. 8/10-1/4d. up 1d
Dec. close at s. 9/1-3/8d. up 1/8d
Mar. close at s. 9/8d. down 1/2d.

Wheat Chicago Market:—

Dec. per bushel Dol. 1.24-7/8 down 4-1/4.

Mar. per bushel Dol. 1.33 down 3-7/8.

May per bushel Dol 1.36-1/2 down 4.

Argentine Linseed quotations:—

Nov. 22.05 down 85.
Feb. 20.00 down 50.

Latest Private Crop Estimates.

Fossick Bureau in their mid-month estimate American cotton crop 14,900,000 bales against previous estimate of 14,990,000 bales. The Garside Cotton Service estimate crop between 14,600,000 and 14,800,000 bales.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 23.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4.4/11-1/2.

THE JUPITER General Insurance Co., Ltd. is your National Concern.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1929.

So it is upto everyi Mill-owner and Merchant to make this JUPITER GENERAL strong and healthy.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

—:o:—

"Situation Becoming Tolerable."

HAPPY RESULT OF CAPE-TOWN AGREEMENT.

MADRAS, Oct. 23.

A party of South African Indians, including Mr. Muthu Achary, a prominent businessman, has arrived in Madras as the guests of Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu on the completion of their tour of pilgrimage in India. Interviewed by a press representative regarding the Indian question in South Africa Mr. Achary said that after the Cape Town Agreement, the position was becoming tolerable, and there was a distinct change in the mentality of the Whites towards Indians.—A. P.

HAS HABIBULLAH SURRENDERED.

—:o:—

Latest News From Afghanistan.

PESHAWAR, Oct. 24.

Latest news from Afghanistan shows that Habibullah and a few of his followers have come in to Nadir Khan at Kabul."—A.P.

THREE EX-MINISTERS' SURRENDER.

—:o:—

Nadirkhan To Follow In Amanullah's Footsteps.

LONDON, Oct 23.

Moscow.—The Tass Agency reports that according to messages from Kabul, in addition to the surrender of Habibulla and Said Hussein, ex-Governor of Mazari-Shariff, who are going to Kabul, three Ministers of former Government have surrendered and the latter have been granted amnesty. Nadir Khan has established all Government offices including the Foreign Office with the same staffs as had served under Amanullah.

Nadir Khan has replied to Amanullah's congratulations stating that the Amanullah Government's era will be engraved in golden letters in the history of Afghanistan. and he will follow the path traced by Amanullah.

The merchants of Kabul have organised a voluntary subscription to provide funds for the new government.—Reuter.

TEXT OF MR. HENDERSON'S MESSAGE.

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 23..

Rugby.—Mr. Henderson. the Foreign Secretary, has sent the following message to the Afghan Foreign Office at Kabul: "I have the honour to acknowledge . receipt of your telegrams of October 14th and 15th and to state that the courtesy and friendliness, which prompted their despatch at the time which must still be one of great strain and tension, are keenly appreciated. I have followed the events of the last few days with the closest interest and ardently trust the hopes which are now entertained of peace in a united, friendly, strong and independent Afghanistan may speedily be realised and the old friendly relations between the two countries be continued."

The message is sent to the Afghan Foreign Minister under new regime set up by Nadir Khan who captured Kabul from Amir Habibullah on Sunday week and was subsequently proclaimed King. The first telegram to which Mr. Henderson has replied was despatched to him from Kabul on the day after its capture.—B. O. W.

Viceroy Leaves For Bombay.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Oct. 23.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Goschen have left for Bombay *en route* to England.—A. P.

THE MEERUT ACCUSED.

Courtesy Defence Committee.

Sitting on the ground (left to right): M. G. Desai, D. K. Goswami, R. S. Nimbkar, S. S. Mirajkar, S. A. Dange, S. V. Ghate, and Gopal Basak.

Sitting on the benches (left to right): R. Mitra, G. Chakravarty, Kishorilal Ghose,—D. S. Thengdi, Gaurishankar, Dr. S. N. Bannerjee, K. N. Joglekar, P. C. Joshi and Muzzafar Ahmed.

Standing: Kedarnath Saighal, Sohansingh Joshi, H. L. Hutchinson, Shaukat Usmani, B. F. Bradley, Ajodhia Prasad, Phillip Spratt and Dr. G. Adhikari.

Give Muslims All Thev Ask For!

DR. BESANT ON NEED OF UNITY.

Let The Rivalry Be In The Service Of The Country.

FREEDOM IS ITS OWN REWARD.

Will Mr. Benn Act Up To His Words?

Robust optimism is not a thing for an unrobust age of 83 and yet it is a surprising fact that Dr. Annie Besant still possesses it in its fulness. "Home Rule for India" was rather a trite theme for the brilliant address she gave to a packed gathering of the citizens of Bombay on Thursday evening at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Hall, French Bridge. It was, indeed, a treat to hear Dr. Besant's vigorous patriotic appeal which occupied more than an hour and a half. The Blavatsky Lodge was crowded to overflowing on the occasion. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas presided.

DR. BESANT'S SPEECH.

Rising amidst a chorus of deafening applause, Dr. Besant said in speaking to them that evening on the question of "Home Rule" she looked back upon past which took her to her first little book about India written in 1877 when many of them were not even born. That might be regarded as a long time in the public life to look back upon and yet that book would not need much revision if it were republished at the present time. There was very little change in the political conditions then and now. In that book she had pleaded for "Home Rule" for India and during all these years since then she had never swerved. It had been her principle from the beginning of her political life that no one nation had a right to rule over another nation. A nation was an individual whose individuality ought to be respected and recognized by the world.

THE MISUNDERSTOOD MAN.

There was one great service which a true friend of India did to India though, they all knew, he was very much misunderstood in his own country. That was the man who gave them the last Reforms. He suffered very much in passing those Reforms. He was shunned in the House of Commons and was looked upon as the enemy of the Empire because he desired that India should be recognized as a nation. He gave India the vote—the right to be an individual in the great Federation of Nations. The Late Deshbandhu Das chose a fine expression when he once said that it was a great thing to be a member of a federation of nations than to dwell in isolation. The words were, no doubt, well chosen. The whole tendency of evolution was to bring smaller parts into a Union. It was Mazzini who said that "God writes a word on the cradle of every nation and that word is the message of that nation to the world." India, the speaker proceeded, could never give her message to the world until she was free as a nation. No nation in subjugation could talk to another nation with dignity and self-respect.

PAN-EUROPEANISM.

It was a very significant fact, Dr. Besant observed, that in Europe there was a great movement going on at present to unite different nations into what was called "Pan-Europe". This movement was one which was calculated to strengthen India's position very much. There was an awakening in India and nobody knew it better than England. One of the remarkable facts of modern days had been that there was a new awakening in Asia. One author had said that during all the past centuries the pendulum had swung from East to West backwards and forwards. A time had now come, the speaker maintained, when that pendulum had taken a swing to the East. Asia was feeling, so to speak, its great individuality. Asiatic self-consciousness was one of the factors which they had got to consider when they thought about India.

EDUCATIONAL REFORM.

Dr. Besant then talked at considerable length about the reforms in Indian education, especially primary education. Indian boys, she declared, ought to be taught Indian view and not the English or somebody else's view. The first thing which India must do if she wanted to be free was to build her national education. Adverting to India's economic condition, Dr. Besant significantly remarked that it was the wealth of India which had become her curse because it attracted merchants from Europe who had come to trade and stay. The schools in India must be not only in Indian hands but Indian Ministers should have sufficient income that would enable them to make primary education free and compulsory. It was only when real power came into their hands that the vital needs of the Indian people would be catered for.

DIVIDE AND RULE.

Her great complaint against England was a definite one, namely that England found India rich but now she was the poorest country in the world except Russia. Referring to the Hindu-Muslim tension, Dr. Besant asked: What could account for the fact that they did not find as much tension in Indian States as they found in British India? The tension was greater in British India

(Continued on page 16.)

WARRANT AGAINST SUBHAS BOSE.

—:o:—

Alipur. Magistrate's Order.

NOT AN ORDINARY CRIMINAL SAYS DEFENCE LAWYER.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

A non-bailable warrant was issued to-day against Mr. Subhas Bose for his non-attendance at the Court this morning, by the Additional District Magistrate of Alipur when the hearing of the seditiono and conspiracy case against him and 12 others was resumed to-day.

"DISOBEYING THE COURT."

As soon as the Court assembled the Public Prosecutor pointed out that Mr. Subhas Bose, the principal accused had been exempted from attendance only for October 22 and he should have been present to-day. It appeared that Mr. Bose was disobeying the Court which should enforce his attendance.

Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, defence counsel, said that Mr. Bose was not an ordinary criminal and prayed for further exemption.

The Court asked why Mr. Bose did not send an intimation to him to that effect. He was exempted on the distinct understanding that he would be present to-day.

"THE ACCUSED BOSE."

Public Prosecutor: Are we concerned with the various personal engagements of the accused Bose. The Court certainly cannot speculate about the attendance or non-attendance of accused persons.

After further discussion the Magistrate passed an order to the effect that under the circumstances he had no option but to issue warrants against Mr. Bose and notice to show cause why his personal recognisance bond should not be forfeited.

Replying to the Defence Counsel the Magistrate said he could not issue bailable warrants but when Mr. Bose would be present before him he would consider the question of bail.

The case was adjourned till 28th October.—A. P.

SEDITION CHARGE AGAINST BENGAL CONGRESSMEN.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA. Oct. 23.

Charges of sedition were framed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate this afternoon in two separate cases against Mr. Jnananjan Neogy, a prominent Congress worker, who is actively associated with the village reorganisation movement in Bengal. The first of the cases relates to a speech alleged to have been made in Albert Hall at a meeting in memory of Jatindran Mookerjee who came by death some years back in Basore, and the second case is in connection with a booklet called "Biplabi Bangla" of which Mr. Neogy is the author. A similar charge was framed against Dinendra Kumar Gupta, the printer and publisher of the booklet, and the hearing was adjourned.

Dr. J. M. Das Gupta, M.L.C., who is also a Congressman, was examined as witness for the Crown. Both Messrs. Neogy and Ninendra Gupta were granted bail.—A. P.

AFGHAN ROYAL EXILES.

—:o:—

Sent To India From Burma.

RANGOON, Oct. 24.

The repatriation of the Afghan Sardars who have been the guests of the Government of India and Burma at Kalaw, in Burma continue and yesterday morning in charge of a C. I. D. Officer, the Sardars, Sultan Ahmed Khan, Nur Ahmed Khan, Mohammed Yunnus Khan, Muhammad Khan, Gul Mohammed Khan, and Abdul Ali Khan arrived in Rangoon by the Manadalay Mail train. They will leave to-day for India, by the s.s. "Tairea" of B. I. S. N. Company, in charge of a European Sergeant.

The remaining Princes in Burma will probably leave for India on October 30. Three of them are at present in Kalaw and three at Mandalay.—Free Press.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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(For Details See Page 5.)

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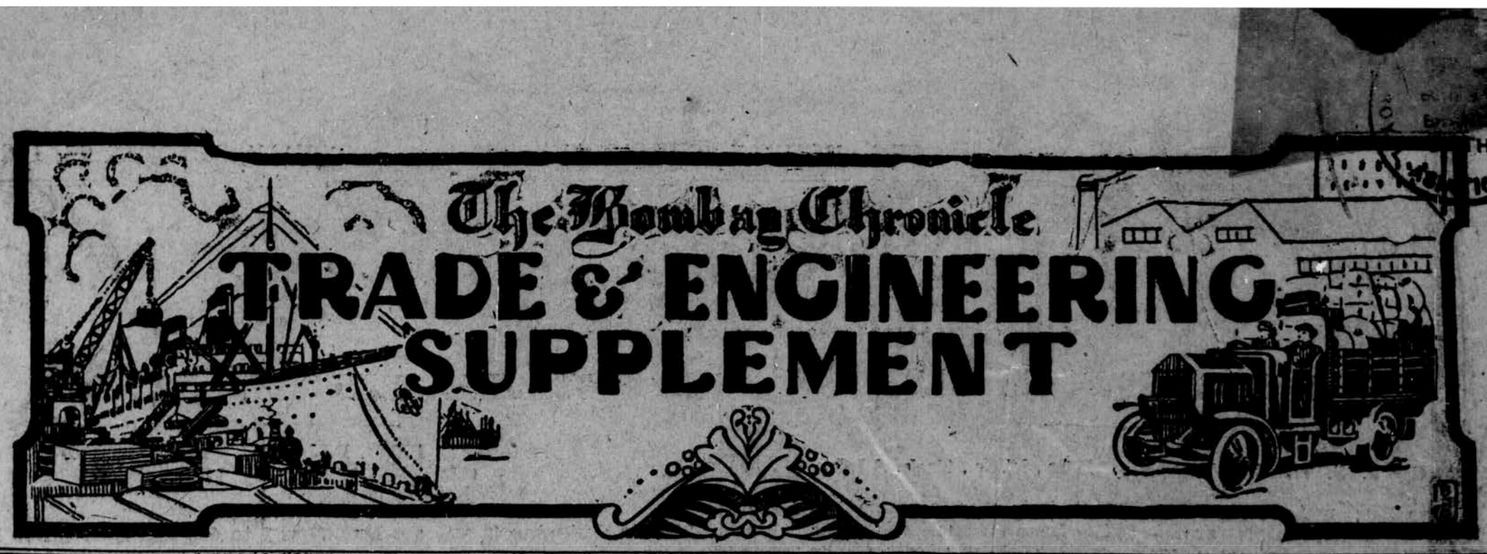

BOMBAY FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1929 REGD. NEWSPAPER NO. B 1965.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Trade & Engineering Supplement

(Issued Weekly.)

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IS THE SOWCAR WANTED?

A BUSINESSMAN'S DIARY

BY "CHRONICLER".

18TH OCTOBER.

The announcement of the completion of the agreement between the Tatas and an American syndicate as regards the agency of the Hydro-Electric groups has called forth criticism from unexpected quarters who have now disclosed a sudden sympathy for the ordinary shareholder. Although it is admitted that the debenture holders and preference share holders have a large stake in the concerns, it is claimed that the capital is built up on the contribution of the ordinary shareholder.

But I may as well point out that in Western India the mainstay of most business concerns has been the debenture and preference holder who takes a long view of the situation, and though his terms be rather hard, yet he does not give way to panic or gamble away in a boom. The ordinary shareholder has been rather whimsical in his investments; he has no policy, one may say he has little knowledge of what he does. He wants quick returns, that's all.

Much is being also made of the fact that the agents have "bartered away" their own property. But politics apart, it is doubtful if the ordinary shareholder will worry as to manages so long as he gets dividends alright. The indifference of the shareholder about the management so long as he gets some good returns has been the bane of public business concerns in India. He simply does not care, excepting to buy and sell the shares.

The merits of the managing agency system have been also questioned, though the past services of this system in building up Indian industry have been freely acknowledge. But the greatest and most frequent drawback of this system was nepotism, the perpetuation of the rights in a family group and since all members are not born great, often many had greatness thrust on them. Incompetence flourished so long as family relationship existed. This defect, however, has never been noticed in the House of Tata. They have always welcomed talent!

* * * *

20TH OCTOBER.

The Banking Enquiry in Bombay has been revealing unexpected friends for the much maligned

(Continued on page 8).

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IMPURITIES IN METALS.

(By J. S. VATCHGANDHY, B.Sc., M.Sc., Tech. A.I.C.)

The various metallurgical operations by which metals are reduced from their ores rarely result in a product of complete purity. Eletrolytically refined copper, the purest varieties of tin and lead are perhaps the best examples of commercial metals which are normally obtained in a very high degree of purity; yet even in these there may be reason to believe that the minute amounts of other elements which still remain are responsible to a certain extent for the varying effects they produce on the proprties of the metals. Th most outstanding example of the large effects which traces of other elements can exert on the properties of metal is that of iron. The presence of a few lenths of 1 per cent. of carbon considerably affects the whole of the properties of pure iron, while still smaller amounts of Sulphur and Phoshorous, such as 0.08 per cent., are known to injure steel appreciably. In the case of cartridge brass, antimony and bismuth are regarded as injurious when present to any measurable extent, specifications sometimes providing an upper limit of 0.001 per cent.

To appreciate and understand accurately the mode of action and the exact effects of the impurities found in various metals is, however, a matter of great difficulty. Research has, in many cases, thrown much light on this question, but in others the field still remains to be explored.

Broadly, impurities may be divided into two types, according as they do or do not enter into the structure of the metal itself, i.e. are truly alloyed with it or are merely present as a mechanical admixture.

Those impurities which remain in solid solution do not, as a rule, produce any very injurious effect, except in the special case where the electrical conductivity of the metal is important. Thus small quantities, say, less than 0.1 per cent. of zinc, tin, nickel, etc., in copper, produce only a small increase of hardness, and very little loss of ductility, but they depress the electrical conductivity so much that where copper is required for conductivity purposes, the amounts of such "soluble" impurities must be very strictly limited. Actually, when, as is sometimes the case, it is possible to reject these small amounts of impurities from solid solution, so as to form separate micro-constituents, although the metal looks much less pure under the microscope its electrical properties are improved.

The effect of an impurity on the mechanical properties of a metal, however, depends not only on the character of the impurity itself as regards weakness or brittleness, but also on the way in which it is distributed. Where the impurity occurs in the form of small isolated crystals scattered through the normal structure of the metal, its effect is comparatively slight; if, on the other hand, it takes the form of bands or networks, its effect may be such as to render the metal useless. A very clear example of the latter type of impurity is that of bismuth in gold. A very small amount of this impurity results in the formation of brittle cell-walls around the gold crystals. The resulting material is so brittle that it can be broken up with a hammer. In high-carbon steel the carbide of iron or cementile, which is not an impurity but really a normal constituent of such steel, can in certain circumstances, arrange itself in the form of such cell-walls, which are sufficiently brittle to render the steel weak and fragile. By suitable heat-treatment, however, the arrangement of the cementile can be readily altered, and then the steel becomes tough and strong.

Perhaps the most important case of this kind is that of sulphur in iron. In the absence of manganese, the sulphur present in iron or steel exists as iron sulphide, which is not only very weak and brittle, but is also much more fusible than iron itself. When the iron or steel solidifies, the growing iron crystals push the molten sulphide before them, and thus cell-walls, more or less complete, according to the amount of sulphur present, are formed around the crystals. If a sufficient amount of manganese is added, the sulphur combines mainly with that metal, and the resulting manganese sulphide shows much less tendency to form cell-walls. The sulphur in the ordinary steel is therefore always found in the form of globules of varying sizes and more or less elongated in the direction of rolling or forging. While it can be realised that globules and threads of this kind are much less harmful than continuous cell-walls of an impurity, it must be admitted that even scattered enclosures of a weak and brittle material seriously affect the physical properties of steel. They act principally in two ways. First their presence weakens the steel merely in proportion to the reduction in cross-section of actual steel. In a longitudinal direction it is obvious that this effect must be very small. In a transverse direction, however, matters are different, and the wide discrepancies between the longitudinal and transverse strengths of rolled steel are attributable to this cause. The second and probably much more serious mode of action of non-metallic enclosures, particularly in the stronger and harder varieties of steel, is best denoted as "notch action." They act as "stress intensifiers," since the sharp end of such an enclosure is to all intents and purposes as notch where the stress, otherwise uniformly distributed, is very considerably intensified, thus constituting a point from which cracks are liable to start. This occurs mainly under conditions of alternating or "fatigue" loading, so that the part played by non-metallic enclosures in increasing the liability to fatigue failure must be fully recognised. The severe stresses set up in quenching steels during the hardening operation also lead frequently to the formation of cracks starting from such enclosures, so that their presence in steel intended to be heat-treated and to be subjected to high ranges of fatigue stresses is especially objectionable.

Clean steel as well as sound steel is by no means easy to produce, and the demands of the engineer for high purity, although fully justified upto a certain point by the known effects of enclosures, must be reasonable in relation to the possibilities of existing steel-making processes. The demand for increasing purity is a good thing, since it serves to stimulate the efforts of steel metallurgists to improve their processes and products, so that increasing freedom for non-metallic enclosures may well be looked for.

TEXTILE DESIGNS: RAYON.

BY B. B. JOSHI,
(Madhavji Dharamsey Mills, Bombay.)

Textile designing is an art long established in India, but the patterns so deftly woven by the ancient craftsman on his hand-loom have not been yet produced on the modern power loom. Attempts are, however, now being made and the introduction of Rayon has enabled great strides to be made in this line.

Below are illustrations of a design for Rayon prepared recently on a jacquard loom at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. The jacquard, a 1,200-cradle type, double lift, double cylinder machine, made by John T. Hardakar and Co., was attached on a loom of 40" reed space. There are 4,848 ends in the 36" of cloth, 128 ends per inch, 4 in 64s reed. deniers of rayon warp and weft 170s, warp being sized and 100 picks per inch; and a straight lay over tie from Nos. 1 to 600 and Nos. 601 to 1,200, with about 40 lingoes to the pound. The machine with its 1,200 hooks produces a shaded cloth giving full scope to the designer. It completes on 600 ends and 600 picks and marked on a 12 x 12 point paper, as there are 12 hooks to one short row. One horizontal line on the card, suitable for a 12 x 50 machine, represents one bar 12 x 12 on the point paper.

The weft yarn is given prominence on the face of the cloth so as to minimize the weight on the griffs and to form an attractive round. The peculiar constructional feature is the judicious use of the warp rib weave. Full scope is given to the warp and weft to combine with one another to give the desired shaded pattern, which is obtained by arranging warp and weft in 5, 8 and 12 end satin order

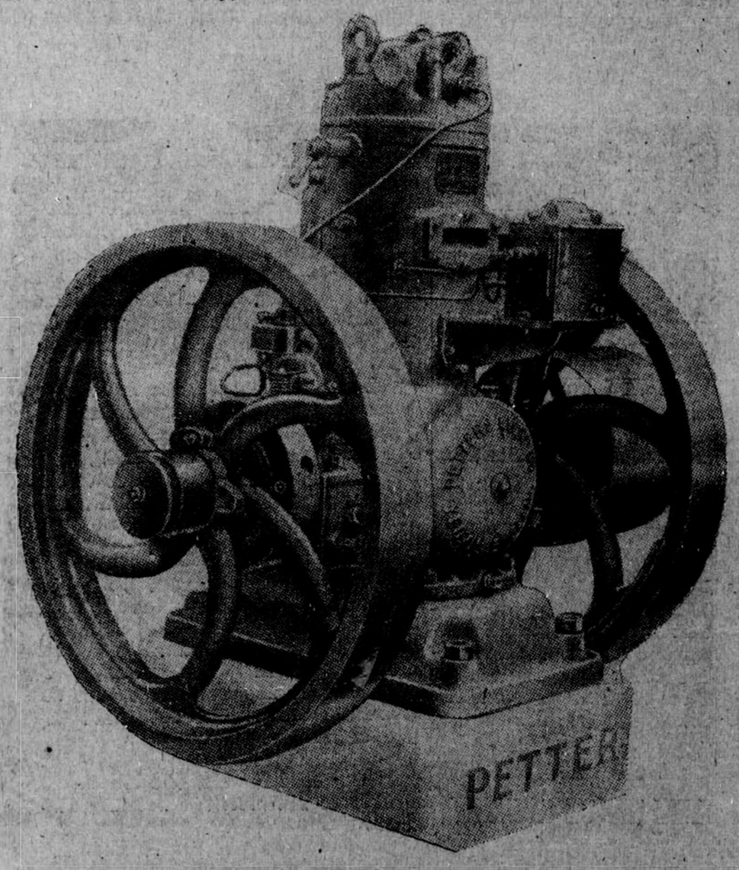
A new Design for Rayon.

Detail of Design.

THE SURFACE IGNITION ENGINE.

What the steam engine was to the 19th Century the Internal Combustion Engine is rapidly becoming to the 20th. For almost all industrial purposes the Oil Engine has replaced the steam engine, and Oil Power users are increasing rapidly. In the evolution which has made oil the serious competitor of steam the Petter Oil Engine has played an important part.

The first Petter Oil Engine was manufactured at Yeovil in 1895. To-day thousands of Petter Oil Engines are employed in every kind of industry, from driving machines for farm use to supplying electric light and pumping water for whole towns. They are used for threshing and grinding and all agricultural purposes; by contractors for driving concrete mixers, winches, mortar mills, stone crushers, etc.; for driving factory and workshop machinery; for electric lighting of public buildings, churches, cinemas, and private houses, etc.; on board ship for propulsion and for driving auxiliaries; for refrigerating plants; and for rubber and other plantation machinery In far-off corners of the globe, Petter Engines are working under all manner of conditions, often in some isolated spot where a breakdown would mean a serious calamity, and where



The Petter 12 B.H.P. Station ary Type Engine.

mechanical assistance is miles away. The sturdy construction and extreme reliability of Petter Engines have made them invaluable in such circumstances and in addition, their simplicity enables them to be placed in unskilled hands with the certainty of obtaining good results.

The type of engine described here was formerly known as the Semi-Diesel Engine because it went partway between the original low compression and a Diesel high compression engine. The term "Semi-Diesel" has not generally been considered very satisfactory and has been discarded in favour of the term "Surface Ignition", as denoting the principle under which the ignition of the explosive mixture in the engine is obtained, after starting, from the heat of a small hot surface.

One of the last remaining objections to the use of the Surface Ignition Engines, namely, that of starting by means of the blow lamp, has been removed by the introduction of the Petter Patent Cold Starter. All who have had experience with the starting lamps as used with old type oil engines, will appreciate what it means to be able to start the engine instantly by means of the Patent Cold Starter at any time without pre-heating, and so far as expense is concerned the cost of the cold starter is actually less than the cost of the paraffin oil used in the starting lamp. This cold starter, which is referred to in the Report of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, was awarded their Silver Medal in 1923.

All Petter Engines worked on the four-stroke cycle until 1910. For some years previous to 1910 it had been decided to investigate the possibilities of the two-stroke cycle, originally the invention of a Somerset Engineer, and a number of experimental engines were constructed. The first Petter two-stroke cycle engines were placed on the market in 1910 and in 1911 a Petter Engine of this type was awarded the Grand Prix and Gold Medal at the Turin International Exhibition. From that date to 1915 the manufacture of the two types was carried on simultaneously. In 1915 Petters Limited were convinced that the advantages of the two-stroke cycle over the four-stroke cycle were so great that they discontinued the manufacture of four-stroke cycle engines altogether, and from that date only two-stroke cycle engines have been manufactured.

The absence of mushroom or poppet type inlet and exhaust valves working under the high temperatures and pressures of the combustion chamber as in the four-stroke cycle engine is a factor of very great importance. It is not too much to say that three-fourths of the troubles experienced with oil engines relate to these valves and their operating mechanism, and very trifling valve leakages, such as arise from scaling and carbon deposit which are inevitable in daily work, entirely upset the economies claimed for this type of engine.

In the Petter Improved Two-stroke Cycle Engine the exhaust is expelled from the cylinder through ports at the end of the piston stroke when the temperature of the gases has fallen and where there are no mechanical valves to be injured.

The scavenge air is admitted first into the crankcase through spring steel plates or breathers and is then transferred to the cylinder through ports. This system, known as Crankcase Scavenging, has been somewhat criticised in certain quarters because it has been associated with lubrication troubles. These, however, have been entirely removed from the Petter Engine. This being so, crankcase scavenging is, in the makers' experience, not only thoroughly satisfactory, but by far the best of all available means for re-charging the working cylinder with fresh air.

The lubrication of the two-stroke cycle engines was formerly a problem of some difficulty. Long continued experiments, however, have resulted in a perfect system of lubrication by means of a positive pump feed lubricator operated mechanically from the crankshaft of the engine. Efficient lubrication of the piston and cylinder walls as well as of the large and small end connecting rod bearings is thus provided, while the main bearings are fitted with oil wells from which lubricating oil is carried up to the shaft by oiling rings. In addition, the lubricating oil consumption has been reduced to a very low figure.

These Petter Engines are available at Bombay from Turner Hoare and Co. Ltd., Engineers, Gateway Building. Apollo Bunder.

CONCRETE PRODUCTS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY DIWALI BAZAAR SPECIAL TRAIN.

What is unquestionably the most novel of the exhibits which are to be found with the G.. .I. P. Railway Divali Bazaar Special Train which is touring this District is the Cement Concrete Products Demonstration.

All over the world enormous progress is taking place in the Concrete Products Industry and many thousands are finding it to be an extremely lucrative occupation, whether it is made a whole or part time job.

Particularly in India where the distances between towns are great the cost of transporting heavy Concrete articles from one place to another is entirely out of proportion to their intrinsic value and consequently it is at the moment generally speaking only the larger and more progressive cities where precast concrete work is to be found in quantity or variety.

The object of the Concrete Products Demonstration which Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co. have organised in their capacity of Sales Managers for the well-known Swadeshi "Flag" and "Swastika" Brands of Cements and the Pedershaab Concrete Mould Co. is to direct peoples' attention to the fact that Cement Concrete which is the most modern and adaptable building material in existence has a multitude of uses beyond the very prevalent conception that it is only used for stopping leaks, pointing and plastering.

Those who attend the Demonstration will realise what a splendid opportunity there is to embark at a small financial outlay, upon an Industry the products of which will be in increasing demand on account of their cheapness, durability and pleasing appearance.

It is beyond the capacity of the space at the disposal of the exhibiting Firm to show more than a few of their machines and moulds in operation, but their representatives will explain the method of working and the cost of producing with "Flag" and "Swastika" Cement and the sands procurable in the neighbourhood of the Station at which the train is stopping.

such Cement Concrete Products as Block, Bricks, Floor tiles, Roofing tiles, Pavement. Slabs, Balusters, Flower vases, Drain pipes, etc.

The products can be made at any place where the materials are available with cheap male or female labour so long as their construction is supervised by one who understands the few simple precautions that have to be taken to assure complete success.

SOME STATION SIGNS AND WAVE-LENGTHS.

—:o:—

Schenectady, U.S.A., call sign 2.X.A.D., wave-length 21.96 metres.

Chelmsford, England, call sign 5.S.W., wave-length 24.0 metres.

Pittsburg, U.S.A., call sign 8.X.K., wage-length 27.0 metres.

Sydney, Australia, call sign 2-F.C., wave-length 28.5 metres.

Hilversum, Holland, call sign P.C.J.J., wave-length 30.2 metres.

New York, U.S.A., call sign 2.X.A.L., wave-length 30.91 metres.

Schenectady, U.S.A., call sign 2X.A.F., wave-length 31.4 metres.

Bandoeng, Java, call sign A.N.E., wave-length 31.93 metres.

Johannesburg, South Africa, call sign J.B., wave-length 32.0 metres.

Melbourne, Australia, call sign 3.L.O., wave-length 32.0 metres.

San Francisco, U.S.A., call sign 6X.A.R., wave-length 33.0 metres.

Pittsburg, U.S.A., call sign K.D.-K.A., wave-length 48.0 metres.

QUAKER OATS

—:o:—

MANUFACTURED WITH MACHINERY.

Picture in your mind a farm one mile wide by 1200 miles long, planted solidly with oats. It takes that strip of the earth's surface to supply one plant of the Quaker Oats Company with sufficient oats for the year's work.

Buying such tremendous quantities of oats, weighing, storing, preparing and packing the oats for the breakfast and dinner tables of every civilized country requires six giant plants. In the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, plant alone, 130 grain elevators 100 feet high—each with a capacity of 50,000 bushels of oats—are required for storing the 47,000 carloads of oats received annually.

Handling such a stupendous amount of grain efficiently and economically is one of the great achievements of modern industrial organization. Not a human hand touches the oats from the moment a car is unloaded until they are poured from the package by the housewife.

A wonderful system of conveyor belts, running at a speed of 800 feet per minute, carries the oats from a great central control building where they are weighed in lots of 100,000 pounds, to the elevators. There they stay until the intricate manufacturing process begins—a process, incidentally, involving 65 separate operations—every one performed by machinery.

One of the essentials of elevator storage, which is little understood by the layman, concerns the method of keeping ripe grain in perfect condition. The temperature of the concrete elevators is controlled every five feet. When the grain is put in, a record is taken of the atmospheric temperature prevailing. If that temperature rises above normal, spoilage may result, unless the grain is removed, cooled by exposure to the air and re-packed..

Oats are frequently shifted from one elevator to another by these conveyor-belts—so that they may be kept in perfect condition until they are ready for the manufacturing processes.

HAIR BELTING.

It is essential that if a belt is to be durable it should possess considerable elasticity and for this reason the yarn from which it is woven should possess a long staple. Camel's hair has hitherto been found highly satisfactory, as this material not only gives a long fibre, but provides the requisite elasticity to allow of the Belt readily bending over small pulleys without breaking.

Among the various belts made from camel's hair, "Roko" Belting has gained a wide popularity in India. Besides the high grade of materials used, great care is used in its weaving and proofing. "Roko" Belting is not a cheap belt owing to the fact that it contains a much higher percentage of camel's hair than many of the cheap grade hair belts. The great durability of "Roko" Belting makes its use more economical in the long run, as it has been known to last for years against conditions under which other high grade belts have failed in weeks or months.

"Grooved Roko" is the new and improved type of "Roko" Belting; the name describes the new feature. The "Patent Edge" is designed to withstand the action of guide forks, and the new Grooved Pile Surface supplants the plain pile surface of the original "Roko" Production. The pile protects the body of the Belt from wear and tear, and absorbs the heat generated by friction.

The chief cause of belt slip up to now has been due to trapped air forming a cushion between the belt and the pulley, thus preventing perfect adhesion. This is entirely eliminated by the grooves now incorporated in the new patent Grooved "Roko" It is claimed that it has a very much greater co-efficient of friction than any other belting. "Roko" Belting, it is also claimed, possess a minimum stretch combined with maximum strength; it does not crack or slip whilst running under any conditions.

Single "Roko" Belting has been specially prepared for use in connection with ring frames, fans and light drives, it being very pliable.

As an auxiliary to this Belting the Makers have after much experiment and experience manufactured the "Roko" Belt paste which is guaranteed entirely free from resin or any other injurious material. Its use prevents slipping, burning or cracking, keeps the belt supple and adds to its life considerably.

"Roko" Belting is manufactured in England by Messrs. Small and Parkes, Ltd., Manchester, and is available at Messrs. Symington Cox and Co., Ltd., 58 Forbes Street, Bombay.

SOAP MAKING MACHINERY.

Below is illustrated a set of soap making machinery, of German make, and consisting of a Strand Press and a Cutting Machine:—

SOAP-STRAND-PRESS.

The soap, rubbed on the rubbing machine, which runs off from this machine in thin strips is pressed together in the strand press so as to form a homogeneous mass. The strand which gets out at the mouthpiece is a firm, highly glossy soap strand which, owing to the pressure of the worm inside the cylinder is produced in the tapered headpiece. According to the shape of the soap cakes to be made, a special mouth-hole disc is inserted so as to give the soap-strand the necessary thickness and a convenient cross section.

The hopper of the machine is made tilting. The admission of the soap strips filled into this hopper to the pressure threads of the worm is effected by means of a self-stuffing feeding roller. Its surface is not smooth, but it is provided with special grasping arms to ensure a much better effect of stuffing. The feeding cylinder can be easily withdrawn for cleaning. The smallest model of this machine can be supplied without a feeding roller, if desired. The pressworm is made very solid so as to ensure a firm homogenous strand even under the largest cross-section.

AUTOMATIC SOAP CUTTING MACHINE.

This automatically acting soap cutting machine cuts the bar of soap issuing from the bar press into pieces of precisely equal length, equal weight, and with straight and cleanly cut surfaces. The cakes of soap fall upon a soft conveying band, which carries them forward without any damage to the surfaces of the pieces.

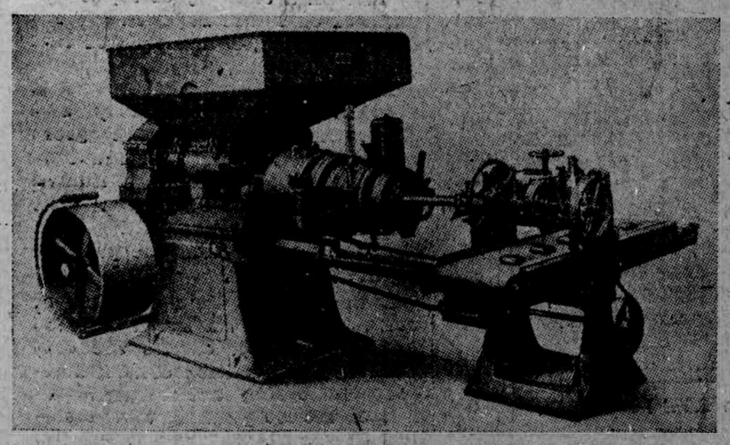
The knifelike cuting wire guarantees a slight cutting resistance ensuring a clean cutting surface, free from any roughness.

The power required by the machine is very slight.

Pieces of soap 40—125 mm in length can be cut on the machine. The desired length is conveniently obtained by an adjustment of the detent.

The machine is erected immediately adjacent to the bar press. It is driven either directly from the bar press, or from the transmission gear by means of small overhead countershaft.

These machines are made by Weber & Seelander-Helmstedt i. BR. and sold in Bombay by R. N. Bapasola, Forbes Street, Fort.



Soap Strand Press with automatically regulated electric heating contrivance for the head piece and with automatic Soap Cutting Machine with model "Rota" erected in front.

BEARING FAILURES.

By "THE GARGOYLE."

"A bearing burned out while I was using your oil and I now have .....oil in my engine." This remark is often heard and frequently it is a puzzling matter to determine the real cause of the bearing failure. What are some of the reasons that bearings burn out, become so hot that the bearing metal actually melts and flows out of the bearings?

Fundamentally, there is only one reason and that is the lack of an oil film separating the surfaces of the bearing and the shaft. The reasons that particularly interest us, however, are the contributing causes, created by the operation of the engine which result is the absence of this oil film.

It can be safely stated that in normal automobile service the correct grade of high quality oil, when in good condition and properly circulating, will give sufficient protection to the bearing surfaces to prevent even abnormal wear, let alone actual bearing failure. Wherever bearing failure has taken place, there is some definite reason for it, some definite condition present that caused the failure, other than the lubricating oil that was placed in the crankcase.

When a bearing has burned out, it will usually be found that the supply of oil to that bearing has been cut off in some manner.

First and most obvious is the condition when the oil level in the crankcase has been allowed to drop so low that the oil pump no longer receives a supply of oil. When this takes place, all the surfaces of the engine requiring lubrication are starved, a bearing may go first, a cylinder may score or the entire engine "burn up," as it is sometimes expressed, depending upon how long the engine is operaed in this condition.

Serious difficulties are often experienced from sludge formation in the engine crankcase, especially during winter formations caused by water reaching the crankcase and emulsifying with the oil. This sludge is much too thick to pass through the fine mesh screen usually employed in the oil circulating system and thus is held on the surface, gradually accumulating until the screen is completely covered. This naturally results in cutting off the supply of oil to the pump and the bearing surfaces are starved.

In like manner, water in the crankcase, even when it does not emulsify with the oil, can cause bearing failure during cold weather. Water will not pass through a fine mesh screen that has been wet with oil.

Thus it can collect on the surfaces of horizontal screens or those so placed as to be covered by accumulated water, and freezing, provide a barrier through which the oil cannot pass. This is so serious that one manufacturer of a popular car has brought out an electric heating attachment by means of which this ice accumulation around the screen can be melted and lubrication assured.

Even in summer, sediment in the oil can cause bearing failure by blocking oil passages. This is especially true in engines employing the Force Feed system and utilizing drillings in the crankwebs to carry the oil to the connecting rod bearings.

Centrifugal force, generated by the rapid revolving crankshaft, separates the sediment from the oil proper and ...es it to collect at the bends or angles in these drillings. The gradual accumulation of this sediment finally blocks the oil passages, cutting off the supply of oil to the bearing depending upon that particular passage and the bearing fails or burns out. This is one reason why it is inadvisable to add any foreign substance to the oil, such as graphite, in an attempt to improve upon its lubricating properties.

It would seem that this source of bearing failure by the blocked oil passage should be recognised and many times this is possible. Frequently, however, the sudden release of pressure caused by the loosening of the bearings, results in dislodging the blocking substance and the renewed flow of oil washes the passage clean. Thus, the actual cause of the bearing failing is not recognised and with no other cause apparent, the blame is placed upon the oil.

At times cause and effect are so widely separated that it is hard to connect the two. This is true when we speak of flushing the crankcase with kerosene as being a possible source of bearing failure. The thought behind the act of flushing with kerosene is to loosen and remove any sediment that may have collected in the crankcase and which may cause damage to the bearing surfaces. The very action of the kerosene in loosening this sediment, however, particularly when the engine is run during the flushing period, is such as to cause bearing failure. The kerosene loosens any sediment in the oil passages as well as that in the crankcase with the result that flakes may be carried to the openings in the distributing pipes feeding the splash troughs and cutting down the supply of oil to that particular trough. In Force Feed systems, flakes may be carried along the outlet into the bearings—and the space between the bearing and the shaft being too small to allow further passage, the loosened sediment lodges at that point.

This may be sufficient in itself to cut off the oil supply to the bearing;—at least it is usually sufficient to form a foundation upon which additional sediment can build up until the supply of lubricant to the bearing is cut off and failure of the bearing naturally results.

Where this occurs, the increased clearance between the bearing and shaft resulting from the melting of the bearing metal, allows the blocking substance to pass, so that again the actual cause of the bearing failure cannot be recognised.

It was stated above that usually bearing failure is caused by a lack of oil supply. However, it can be caused by badly diluted oil, oil so diluted that it is more like kerosene than oil Naturally, a lubricant in such condition is much more readily squeezed out from between the bearing surfaces than if it were in good condition. This results in rapid wear, although under stress of heavy duty, a bearing may fail.

Corrective measures are rather obvious. First, in winter, keep the water in the cooling system at a temperature approximating those of summer, thus preventing abnormal water and fuel accumulations in the crankcase. Second, drain the crankcase at regular intervals in order to remove the water and diluted oil before the condition of the oil becomes serious. Third, do not flush the crankcase with kerosene. If the oil is drained while hot, all loose sediment that is liable to be in circulation will be carried with it. If flushing is still deemed adviable, a small amount of the coarsest oil should be used instead of kerosene.

Indian & Foreign Insurance—Some Striking Figures

(BY K. S. R. IYER.)

When international trade was rapidly developing, those countries with enterprise and business acumen found that to complete that trade, insurance in all its branches was a necessity. Of all countries, therefore, Great Britain which has always been the pioneer in international trade was the real founder and developer of insurance institutions. It was there that the oldest of all insurances, namely, marine insurance was founded, fostered and has to-day been brought up into one of the most scientific businesses of the world. The wonderful feature in regard to this business is that even to-day, in spite of large companies having conquered the field, Lloyd's Underwriters still rule the roost in many lines of insurance. No figures have either been published or are available to show what a great portion of the world's insurance business even to-day finds its way into the hands of Lloyd's Underwriters; but there can be no doubt that these Underwriters who number over 600 have their hand in insurances emanating from every part of the civilised world. Companies, of course, are there and by their very constitution are bound to publish figures and so one is enabled to understand how insurance business has become one of the most important national businesses in Great Britain. So far as Britain is concerned, it was a world-wide business and even to-day, that position has not been very materially affected.

When Peace reigned for a long time and international commerce was going on without any let or hindrance other countries perhaps took only a luke-warm interest in the development of insurance. Even that most prosperous country in the world to-day. The United States of America, 25 years ago, did not think that the insurance industry was any great commercial project at all—at any rate to the extent that this industry has become in America to-day. Germany, of course, was a great rival to many countries not only in regard to the insurance business, but in respect of various other trades during the pre-war times. It looked as though Germany was going to be the most prosperous nation in the world during the pre-war period, because, of her wonderful developments in many directions. But the Great War of 1914 changed the whole industrial activity of Germany. Other countries, as stated above, were only taking, if at all any interest was taken, a luke-warm interest in insurance business and several minor countries did not bother themselves at all about this business so long as there were other non-local companies to meet their demands.

But the Great War of 1914 was an eye opener in several directions. The eternal peace which the world thought had come to stay in this 20th century, was rudely shaken when the Great War of 1914 began and the closest of friends suddenly found themselves to be the bitterest of enemies. Commercial contracts entered into with various countries automatically ceased to exist, insurance contracts issued by various companies protecting merchandise in foreign countries suddenly came to an end; and the enemies' properties in many cases were confiscated. How during the five years of active war, the insurance industry fared with various countries has now become a matter of history. High rates were demanded by insurance companies and many of the old companies during these five years made enormous profits. Whatever insurance companies each country had there necessarily became big, because of the concentration of business by the local people. People at last realised that there was profit in the insurance industry and that this industry should, of all industries, be a national one. The result, therefore, was that after the Armistice and when countries slowly began to settle down to normal avocations of business, they thought of devoting more than passing attention to the insurance business. A large number of insurance companies was organized in various parts of the world for the transaction of all classes of business. Even some of the backward countries did not keep quiet. Even backward races changed their angle of vision and the result is that even the Negroes of America have got their insurance companies.

The whole outlook of the people after the post-war days was one of intense development of national industries and national trade. During the war many countries found how dependent they were on foreign materials and foreign countries and the first thing that several countries began to do was to make themselves independent of other countries as far as possible. Confining ourselves to the insurance business it could be shown that this business has developed to a remarkable extent even during the last 10 years. Asiatic countries which were often thought by the West as incapable of developing anything showed to the world that they could compete with their Western compeers in their own field. We have in mind the rapid development of Japan in many directions during the last 20 years. The following figures with regard to general insurance business alone of various countries will indicate now this business has gone up:—

BRITISH COMPANIES.

The following are the results of 21 British Insurance Companies according to the Board of Trade Returns. These figures refer to 1927 results only:

FIRE ACCOUNT.

Premium income	£59,120,837
Underwriting reserves	24,564,143
Additional reserves	27,838,494
Interest revenue	954,036
Underwriting profit	6,263,944

ACCIDENT: 99 COMPANIES.

Premium income	61,175,798
Underwriting reserves	20,587,778
Additional reserves	17,580,609
Interest revenue	562,149
Underwriting profit	741,058

MARINE: 55 COMPANIES.

Premium income	13,816,196
Underwriting funds	16,224,877
Interest revenue	348,389
Underwriting loss	1,214,331
The total paid-up capital comes to	£34,369,619

AMERICA.

300 joint stock and 73 Mutual fire and marine insurance companies of the United States of America which reported to the Insurance Superintendent of New York State on their workings for the year 1928 have the following results:

	Dollars.
Assets on 31st December, 1928	2,654,496,211
Capital	348,564,020
Premium income for 1928	1,043,434,296
Total income	1,335,977,914
Risks written during the year (FIRE	167.386.160.443
All other risks	228,075,856,777

FRENCH COMPANIES.

The following particulars about 102 French insurance companies are given. (Life figures are not included.)

The following is the position:—

13 MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Francs.
Guarantee fund and statutory reserves	29,443,256
General reserves	61,018,167
Underwriting reserves	175,235,909
Gross premiums	188,754,125
Net premiums	147,294,938
Interest revenue	10,579,691

11 RE-INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Paid-up capital	48,050,000
General reserves	50,717,030
Underwriting reserves	322,889,242
Gross premium income (excluding life)	817,936,574
Net premium income	475,196,430
Interest revenue	19,240,648
Dividend	3,015,240

20 FIRE COMPANIES.

Paid-up capital	142,925,000
General reserves	431,472,027
Underwriting reserves	484,976,500
Gross premium income	1,257,494,125
Net premium income	835,557,080
Interest revenue	56,475,992
Dividends	56,863,497

17 ACCIDENT COMPANIES.

Paid-up capital	113,938,250
General reserves	317,803,500
Underwriting reserves	489,184,800
Gross premium income	1,481,886,000
Net premium income	1,233,605,424
Interest	89,844,225
Dividends	45,682,160

11 MARINE COMPANIES.

Paid-up capital	5,125,000
General reserves	8,244,661
Underwriting reserves	25,708,908
Gross premium income	23,515,434
Net premium income	17,693,959
Interest revenue	2,291,260
Dividends	711,350

29 COMPOSITE (GENERAL) OFFICES.

Paid-up capital	92,750,000
General reserves	110,649,698
Underwriting reserves	411,114,817
Gross premium income	752,430,824
Net premium income	431,897,505
nterest revenue	42,869,709
Dividends	8,306,489

Note:—Out of the above, 15 companies were of past-war flotation and their share of the premium income exceeds 160,000,000 francs, out of the total of 431,897,505 shown above.

GERMANY:

The results of 241 German Insurance companies doing all classes of insurance business are as follows:—

	Rm.
Fire Premium Income	226,000,000
Assets	2,691,400,000
Paid-up Capital	539,700,000
Income from abroad	46,673,000

SWITZERLAND:

The position of 45 Swiss Insurance companies is as follows:—

	Francs.
Premium Income	771,548,286
Paid-up Capital	74,968,300
Underwriting Reserves	549,192,032
General Reserves	183,674,866
Interest Revenue	37,303,447
Total Assets, 1928	2,231,362,807

SWEDEN:

The following are figures with egard to the position of 53 Swelish companies:—

	Kr.
Paid-up Capital	68,750,000
General Reserves	75,674,257
Underwriting Reserves	76,582,296
Premium Income	140,569,805 (Gross)
Net Premium Income	72,360,969
Interest Revenue	13,965,142
Dividends paid	8,096,500

NORWAY:

37 Norwegian companies had the following result at the end of 1928:—

	Kr.
Paid-up Capital	29,242,500
General Reserves	25,110,681
Underwriting Reserves	38,371,477
Premium Income	101,966,156 (Gross)
Net Premium Income	41,279,547
Interest Revenue	4,413,917
Dividend	2,197,990

JAPAN.

Japan is the one Asiatic country which has shown to the world at large what she can do in any department of life. Her development in the insurance line as in other industrial matters has been remarkable. 20 years ago Japan's position in respect to the insurance business was similar to the conditions prevailing in this country at the present. That is to say, Japanese insurance business was controlled to a very large extent by non-Japanese insurance companies. The position to-day is the Japanese people insure only with Japanese insurance companies with the result that non-Japanese companies have not only lost the bulk of the direct business, but every foreign insurance official visiting Japan has to return with the impression that non-Japanese companies in Japan will have to be content with re-insurance business obtained from Japanese companies. The following figures will speak for themselves: These relate only to 20 companies.

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	176,000,000
Paid-up Capital	69,690,000
General Reserves	85,951,884
Underwriting Reserves	130,738,103
Net Premium Income	78,228,612
Interest Revenue	17,640,663
Dividends	11,056,450

INDIA:

General insurance companies in India are very few in number. But that these have not yet been able to get a proper share of this country's business is a thing which cannot be understood. The following are the particulars of 7 general insurance companies:—

	Rs.
Paid-up Capital	1,32,68,940
Premium Income	1,59,71,707
Total funds	2,46,07,519

LIFE BUSINESS:

Coming to life business, the development here is simply phenomenal, and all this development has happened during the last 15 years. Taking America, where life insurance business has gone up by leaps and bounds and which country to-day has got over 75 per cent. of the total amount of life insurance in the whole world, it will be found that after 78 years of existence of American life insurance companies, the total amount of life insurance reached 50 billion dollars (Rs. 13,500 crores) in the year 1922. During the last 7 years, American life insurance companies wrote new business to the tune of 50 billion dollars (Rs. 13,500 crores) so that at the end of July, 1929, the total amount of life insurance in force with American life companies has passed the 100 billion dollars' mark (Rs. 27,000 crores).

American life companies are now engaged in completing the second hundred billion which they expect to do in less than 10 years. Even to-day the new business of American life insurance companies exceeds 6,000 crores of rupees a year.

GREAT BRITAIN: The total mount of insurance in force is

(Continued on page 6.)

Motors and Motoring.

THE COUPE DES ALPES.

A STRENUOUS CONTEST.

One of the most strenuous motor contests that the world knows is the International Coupe des Alpes, over a course of 1650 miles between Munich and Milan. The contest occupies five days, and the stages vary in length from 310 to 385 miles.

It traverses the highest passes of the Austrian Alps, the Dolomites and the Swiss Alps. Among the peaks are Tauern Hohe (5,691 ft.), Katschberg Hohe (5,381 ft.), the Costalunga Pass (5,278 ft.), the Falzarego Pass (6,944 ft.), the Stelvio (6,723 ft.), the St. Gothard (6.957 ft.), and the Simplon (6,570 ft).

There were ninety competitors, in a recent world competition, representing no less than six nations. There were ten German teams and the Fiat entered two teams, the drivers including such world famous men as Carraciola, Nazzaro, Salamano and Cagno. America was well represented with such makes as Chrysler, Cadillac, La Salle, Stutz, etc.

Despite the great number of competitors and the fact that they were in competition with cars of very much greater capacity the team to secure victory was that comprising three (Dixi) Austin Sevens. This team was the only one taking part in the contest which finished the course without penalty of any kind.

It is possible that a contest of this kind is far more valuable as an indication of sheer efficiency than any of the races over famous circuits. There are very many difficulties with which to contend—hundreds of hairpin bends, terrific strain upon brakes—dangers of overheating on prolonged climbs in rarefied atmosphere, rough roads, and all to be undertaken and overcome without adjustment or repair of any kind.

Competitors are not permitted to give any attention to their cars once the contest is under-way.

A well-known motorist writing on the subject prior to the race stated that he knew of no British cars except those such as Rolls-Royce or Bentley "which would not boil after the third mile as mine did."

The same writer stated that if either of the two English cars entered came through he would be much impressed. The two English cars to which he referred were jobs selling at a very much higher figure than the Austin Seven.

He evidently overlooked the fact that the Seven would be competing, probably because it was entered in the race under its German name—Dixi (it is produced in Germany under Austin Licence) so that the British car not only romped home an easy winner, but proved to the world that British design has taken into account the fact that cars may be called upon to operate under conditions which are far from ideal; as a matter of fact it is under such circumstances that the Austin Seven has always most excelled since its introduction to the public seven years ago.

In addition to its more than a thousand victories on road and track this little car holds quite a number of records for journeys in uncharted places, records which seems likely to stand for a long time to come.

A Team of Three Austin Sevens coming out victorious in the Coup des Alpes and carrying off the Golden Alpine Cup.

MOTORING IN THE DESERT

Much as the automobile has supplanted the horse in civilized life, so the modern motor car is now making a bid for supremacy along the desert trails of Arabia, where since time immemorial the camel has reigned as the only means of transportation.

"The latest of these desert jaunts by automobile, which may eventually relegate the grunting, growling camel to a back seat, was made by Dr. John R. Turnbull, an American missionary of Nyack, New York, in a Studebaker Big Six," says H. S. Welch, President of The Studebaker Pierce-Arrow Export Corporation. "The journey, described by Dr. Turnbull in a letter to the Studebaker Factory, traversed the hazardous route between Ammon and Jowf across the Arabian desert and supplied thrills aplenty.

"The Studebaker which carried the plucky missionary and his party was obtained only after laborious negotiations. Its owner at first flatly refused to consider the proposition because of the danger of the route.

"What followed on the three day trip is a story of hardship fully understood only by those who have actually experienced desert travel. Scorching heat and dry sand; thirst; tantalizing mirages; the constant fear of attack; the powerful Studebaker eagerly pressing forward but slowed down by the soft sandy roadbed.

"The first night's camp was pitched in a valley surrounded by low hills after a heart breaking journey of 100 miles. As a precaution against attack, camp fires were forbidden.

"At dawn the journey was resumed. The route became more difficult—high sand dunes one after the other, necessitating long detours. By noon, Arfaja, an oasis 40 miles from Jowf was reached. Here the radiator and gas tank were replenished.

"For the succeeding few miles the going improved, but not for long. At frequent intervals, strips of closely growing sage brush were encountered which played havoc with the tyres. The great dunes of sand continued and impeded progress and nightfall found the 'expedition' still twenty miles from its destination. Again the dangers of a desert camp had to be faced, with members of the party keeping a sharp lookout throughout the night against a surprise raid.

"The third day found the travellers among weird, rocky hills, a relief from the monotonous sand, but far more difficult to negotiate. After hours of climbing Jowf finally appeared on the horizon and soon the Studebaker rolled into the winding streets of the oasis."

INDIAN AND FOREIGN INSURANCE—SOME STRIKING FIGURES.

(Continued from page 5).

over Rs. 3,000 crores and new business at the rate of Rs. 250 crores a year is being written.

Six of the leading British insurance companies who are doing all classes of insurance business have accumulated among themselves funds amounting to £451,000,000.

Sixteen British insurance companies earned in the year 1927 a premium income from Fire and Accident insurances alone of over £103,000,000.

SWEDEN: The total amount of life insurance held in all the Swedish life companies during the year 1928 was Kr. 3,941 million (equal to £219,000,000).

GERMANY: The total amount of life insurance in force with German life companies at the beginning of 1928 amounted to Rm. 9,186,730,080. New business underwritten by life companies in the year 1927 alone amounted to Rm. 3,240,633,391.

JAPAN: The total amount of new business written by Japanese life companies in the year 1928 amounted to Yen 1,420,000,000 on 946,000 Policies.

CANADA: The total amount of life insurance in force in Canada as at 30th June, 1929, comes to 1,800 crores of rupees (figures appearing as 15,000 are an obvious mistake). The annual total business of Canadian life companies is about 300 crores of rupees.

INDIA: From the last Report of the Government Actuary the total amount of life insurance in force with all companies Indian and foreign, was 120 crores, out of which a little over 50 per. cent. was with Indian companies.

It will be seen from the above figures that given patriotic sentiment and the development of national institutions, there is no knowing to what great heights Indian insurance companies will go, if the Indian people will look more and more to Indian insurance companies for their protection.

DETECTING ADULTERATION OF OILS.

In order to find out Mineral oils from the vegetable oils,—the following methods may be employed without the need for any skill or costly apparatus.—

(1) Take a clear glass tumbler, pour about 4 ounces of the Oil to be examined, and then use crushed rice in good quantity with common salt, and a mixture of ice and salt to be applied outside the tumbler, or kept in close contact around the glass until the oil inside gets frozen.

The vegetable oil will get easily frozen and the mineral oil will at once separate and you will find that mineral oil will not get frozen at all.

(2) Take a clear glass tumbler and add 4 ounces of the oil to be examined and then add a strong solution of caustic soda and keep it for about one hour or over night; and then examine. You will find that vegetable oils are saponifiable and mineral oils do not saponify. You will therefore find solid vegetable tallow plus oil liquid, plus some water. The solid tallow like substance is the vegetable oil and liquid oil must be mineral oil, and the water alkaline must be the liquid solution containing water from the caustic so-

THE NEW BUICK MODEL.

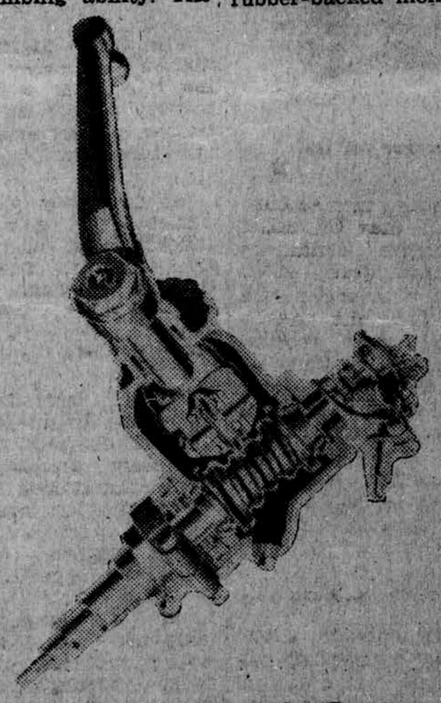
General Motors India Limited announced the 1930 Buick models to the public yesterday through their dealer organisations in all parts of the country, including Burma and Ceylon. There are many alterations in body design and mechanical improvements in this popular car which will make a strong appeal to motorists. While this 1930 model retains the Buick individuality its appearance is different from any previous model. It is distinctly a new and imposing-looking car.

The shape of the radiator has been revised and the increasingly popular thermostatically-controlled shutters have been added. The beauty of the front has been further enhanced by larger headlamps connected by a "tie bar" on which the Buick emblem is mounted. The car is longer and lower and the new design of the bonnet and body give it an appearance of great power, speed, grace and comfort.

The 1930 Buick Five Passenger O pen Car.

INCREASED POWER.

Equally important with the new attractive appearance are the improved mechanical features. The power of the engine has been increased eight per cent to give more speed, faster pick-up and greater hill-climbing ability. The petrol pump has been redesigned and improved, and the radiator has been increased to give ample cooling for the larger engine.



New Worm and Roller Gear ing.

The new Buick has an actual speed in excess of 70 miles an hour and this is obtained at slower engine speeds, according to the tests completed on the General Motors proving ground at Detroit. In the matter of pick-up the cars go from 10 to 60 miles an hour in less than half a minute.

The chassis frame is wider and deeper to take a more roomy and comfortable body. The frames are tapered and are extra wide at the rear making a much better support for the bodies. The strong frame construction also improves the support for the bodies and eliminates rattles and squeaks.

Without question the 1930 Buick provides the driver with greater control than ever before by reason of the new self-acting Servo brakes with which the car is fitted. Smooth and instant action is exerted owing to the brakes having an over-size braking area.

A NEW DEVICE.

Another noteworthy feature is the new device placed at the front end of the frame on the steering side, which positively eliminates all shocks to the steering from bad road-surfaces and "wandering" of the wheels at high speed apparent in many cars. It is claimed by General Motors that it is possible to drive the car at high speed without holding the steering wheel over any average road and it will run straight. The steering has been made easier by a new type of worm and roller gear.

Riding comfort has been greatly improved by larger tyres, double-acting shock absorbers and longer semi-elliptic springs. The new shock absorbers prevent any tendency to rolling or swaying, especially when going round curves. Three ventilators have been provided in the cowl, one on the top and one on each side to allow plenty of air into the driving compartment.

COMFORTABLE CARS.

The closed cars are extremely handsome and comfortable. They are two inches lower and one of the new features is the use of rubber-backed mohair for upholstery, which will not collect dust like other fabrics and prevents heat collected by the steel body panels exposed to the sun being radiated into the interior—two very great advantages for motoring in this country.

Just as with every new Buick there are a number of other features such as the Fisher non-glare windshield, improved clutch, the new transmission which provides a quieter, smoother second; and improved sun visor which go to make the new Buick an outstanding member of a long and worthy line. In the latest model Buick has certainly achieved a notable success and brings an entirely new style of fine, luxurious motoring within the reach of motor car buyers.

The models displayed are:—Five-passenger Phaeton, Five-passenger four-door Sedan, Seven-passenger Limousine, and Seven-passenger Touring Car. The bodies are finished in attractive colour styles suitable to the Indian climate.

HUPMOBILE ENTERS THE POPULAR PRICE FIELD.

NEW LINE INCLUDES SEDAN, COMMERCIAL, COUPE, CABRIOLET, AND TOURING MODELS.

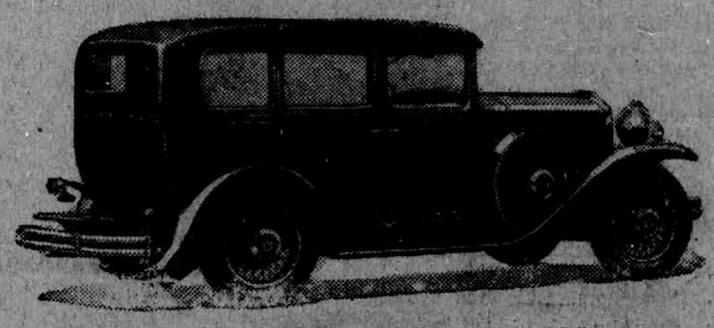
A complete line of new six-cylinder Hupmobiles in the popular price class has been announced recently by the Hupp Motor Car Corporation of Detroit and Cleveland, U. S. A. This new car marks the entry of the Hupp Motor Car Corporation into this price class.

While thus broadening its field, after 21 years of continuous manufacture of higher priced cars only, the Hupp Motor Car Corporation also announces greatly expanded facilities for the production of all models.

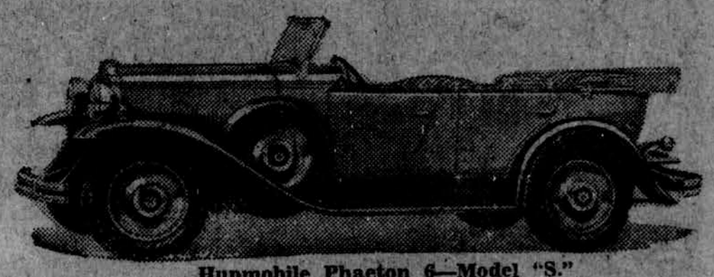
The manufacture of the new Hupmobile Six in this price class, towards which the company has been working for a number of years, has been made possible through the acquisition last fall of three large new plants. Two of these are in Cleveland and one is in Fostoria. All of these plants have been completely modernized and retooled so that there will be adequate facilities in the newly acquired properties for the manufacture of the new models.

Their new Six is wholly Hupmobile built. Some of its outstanding features include plenty of leg room, generous seat room, power plant that is an advance over the previous Six motors, new type of motor controls, and that modern beauty for which Hupmobile has become noted.

The engine is the same one that has created new standards of performance for previous Hupmobile owners, but redesigned and refined to provide even greater power and acceleration. The performance of the new car is noteworthy. With amazing quickness it reaches and maintains 70 miles an hour. Under the most exacting timing, the car has accelerated from 5 to 25 miles an hour in seven seconds, and from 5 to 50 miles an hour in 20 seconds. Throughout the entire speed range the constancy of its acceleration rate is marked.



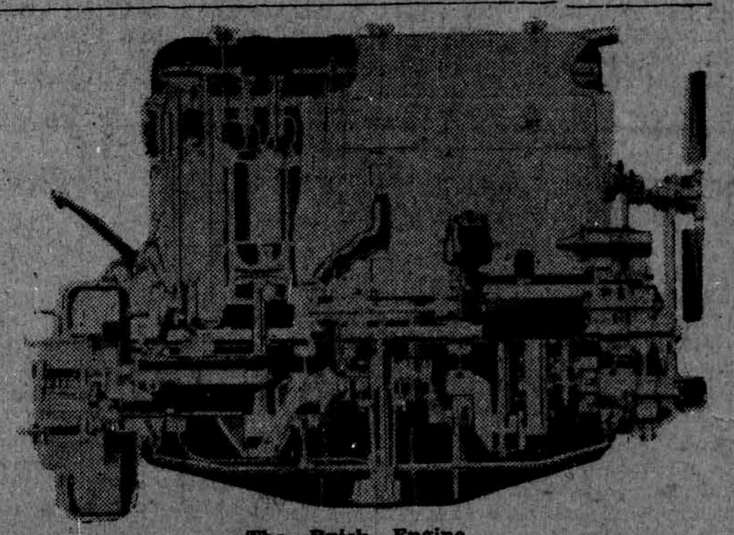
Hupmobile Sedan 6—Model "S."



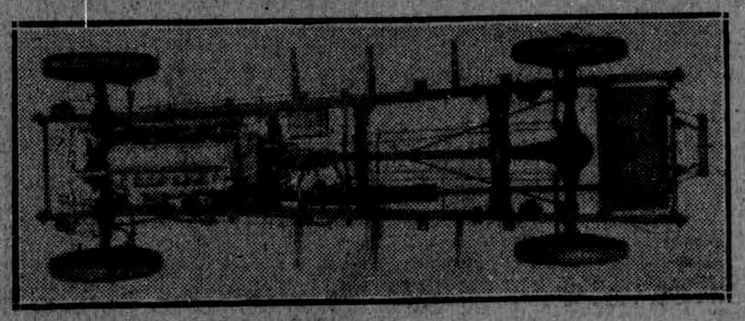
Hupmobile Phaeton 6—Model "S."

Engineering tests of the new car, extending over a period of months, have disclosed a surprising ability to drive hour after hour at high speeds.

The engine of the New 1930 Hupmobile Six is of the L-head type with certain constructional advantages which release new floods of power and make possible its outstanding acceleration. It develops 70 horsepower from its 211.6 cubic inches of displacement.



The Buick Engine.



The Buick chassis,

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The Bombay Chronicle
TRADE & ENGINEERING SUPPLEMENT

BOMBAY FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1929

A BUSINESS MAN'S DIARY.

BY "CHRONICLER".

(Continued from page 1.)

Sowcar. The Sowcar is a human being and not a bureaucratic system. He has been harsh when he held supreme sway, but now that he has a very honest rival in th eshape of the co-operative movement, the old Sowcar seems to have learnt better ways.

The Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act has been another disappointment. It was intended to safeguard the poor agriculturist against the money lender. Instead it has simply lost him his credit. Not only the Sowcar, even the very much more reputable Shroff will not lend money to the agriculturist because he can always evade payment by declaring himself an agriculturist, not only at the time of the loan or the default, but even at the time the decree is to be executed!

The man with money with him to spare will not now be able to reap a harvest from the needy condition of the poor. He will, however, not loose it altogether by lending that way. Instead, he invests it in the securest of properties—Government paper of all sorts.

The Sowcar's earnings may have been limited a little but the poor agriculturist has been the hardest hit. He has no credit at all now, not even if he voluntarily offers extortionate rates!

* * * *

21ST OCTOBER.

The U. S. Federal Farm Board in its latest announcement has challenged indirectly the cotton consumers. Behind the announcement there is a great principal of price fixation: Whether a buyer can dictate the price or a seller? It is alright to say that the Board can help the farmers, but if the buyers should start a co-operative association the aims and objects of the Farm Board will be frustrated. The question of giving free loans failed to sustain the advance.

In India some commission firms not only advance up to 100 per cent. of the value but even some extra help is extended to cottor dealers, to attract consignments. Even such loans have failed t hold cotton prices, as no bene volent institution is prepared t take up the price insurance. If the United States Government start a new insurance scheme accepting the price risk, it will help farmers considerably, but the losses wil have to be recouped in Taxes. Robbing Peter and Paying Paul may be a good policy But if Peter has no money?

* * * *

22ND OCTOBER:

The Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust have not been disappointed this year. In framing their estimates of receipts for the current year, 1929-30, they assumed the trade conditions, already improving in 1928-29, would not be worse this year. They, therefore, reduced the Surtax of 50 per cent. introduced in 1922 down to 33 1/3 per cent so as to benefit the trade to the extent of nearly Rs. 17 lakhs, though . the estimates on the former basis allowed a surplus of about only Rs. 12 lakhs.

The actual receipts for the half year ended 30th September are better than budget expectations and are Rs. 1.28 lakhs higher than the corresponding period of last year. The total revenues for the half year ending 30th September are Rs. 1,43,94,000 as against Rs. 1,42,66,000 the previous year.

* * * *

23RD OCTOBER:

A typical example of how low the boom values of land in Bombay have now tumbled down is shown by certain transactions in the Bombay Port Trust lands. A ten years' lease is to be granted to a certain engineering firm to erect a structure for mechanical workshops at Mazagaon at a rate of Rs. 2 per square yard per annum.

Another instance has been the lowering of the rental rate from Rs. 10 per square yard per annum to only Rs. 3 for the user of a godown at Masjid, the previous rate having been fixed about seven years ago.

* * * *

24TH OCTOBER.

Diwali and Diwali Mahurat business is anxiously awaited by brokers, mills and cloth merchants. It is considered a good omen to do some business on this auspicious day and everybody will do it. Recently merchants are losing confidence in this auspicious business as many a times it leaves them in losses. These losses are mostly due to the decreasing buying capacity of consumers and not because there is something wrong with Diwali.

In these days of depression people are pinching pies and letting escape rupees. Everybody spends money althoubh they have no reserves accumulated and as soon as the holidays are over the feeling of reaction is visible. The auspicious coins bearing kum-kum marks escape from their hands and.....

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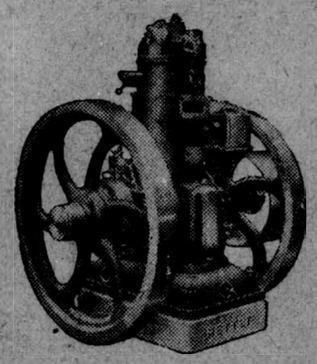

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